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**MUSCOGIANA**  
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#### In Memoriam

Susan Woodall Stuckey

Dorothy Hilyer Yarborough Johnson



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## From the Editor

In this issue of *Muscogiana*, the work of four well-known local history authors is presented. Our lead article is by Roger Harris, a native of Columbus, who attended public schools in Muscogee County and received a bachelor's degree in English from Columbus College (now CSU). He received a master's degree in French from Auburn University and a master's degree in library science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he also did graduate work in French and English. In the mid-1980s, he spent a year in Aix-en-Provence, as the recipient of a Fulbright award for American teachers in French high schools. He is the author of *Our Town: An Introduction to the History of Columbus, Georgia*, which was published by the Historic Columbus Foundation, Inc., in 1992, and is employed at the College Board in New York, N.Y. *The Starkes of Starke Avenue* is the first part of an expertly researched history of the Starkes and related families.

Next, Dr. Richard Gardiner, Professor of History Education at Columbus State University, documents John Stith Pemberton's Civil War service and his war wound that played an unexpected part in the development of Coca-Cola. In the third article, Callie B. McGinnis provides an index to the 1902 *Souvenir Cook Book of the K.F.A. of Columbus, Georgia: Containing Favorite Recipes Contributed by Various Notable Columbus Housewives*. The last feature is by Louise "Biddy" Barfield Hammett with Callie B. McGinnis and is the tale of rare objects which belong to the Oglethorpe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and are currently on display at the Columbus Museum. Mary Ann Blood Blackmar (Mrs. A. O. Blackmar) and Araminta Lee Long Flournoy (Mrs. Moffett Flournoy) are responsible for the existence of these objects, and within this article, their stories are told.

For researchers, this issue is a gold mine of information. There are over 600 entries in the index, and the footnotes are a primer for research.

Mimi P. Childs

On the cover: The photograph is a detail from "Tech Delegation," which appears in full on page 19. John Starke (Class of 1911), at extreme left, and Wayne Patterson (Class of 1912), wearing a bowtie and seated next to Starke, were classmates at Georgia Tech. Both men had Columbus connections. The picture is from the H. Wayne Patterson Photograph Collection and is used courtesy of the Archives, Library and Information Center, Georgia Institute of Technology.



# **The Starkes of Starke Avenue: Mary E. Grier and John M. Starke**

## **Part 1**

By

Roger Harris

The following article is an attempt at identifying somewhat fully Starke family members for whom Columbus's Starke Avenue was named. Mary E. Grier Starke (1830–1884) and her husband, John M. Starke (1823–1877), came to Columbus from South Georgia in 1865 and purchased the Wynnton property that was later known as the Starke Place. Their property, which was owned by the family until just after Mary Starke's death in 1884, included the house that dates from the 1830s and stands today at 1410 Starke Avenue. The Starkes, parents of two children who reached adulthood, are buried in graves--unmarked as of this writing--at Linwood Cemetery. Mrs. Starke's father, James Grier (1793–1855), as well as his siblings and parents, are discussed. Samuel C. Starke, Sr., (1777–1859), father of John M. Starke, is also addressed, along with other members of the Starke and related families.

My desire to record the story of the Starkes of Starke Avenue evolved from my longstanding interest in the Grier family of Georgia. Because my paternal grandparents were cousins, I have two "doses" of Grier blood in my veins and an unusually strong commitment to documenting the lives of Grier family members. Given the fact that the Grier connection is so central to the story of the Starkes of Starke Avenue, I am taking this opportunity to provide some details concerning Mary Grier Starke's antecedents, as well as certain information about her husband, John M. Starke, their children, and related families.

Mary and John Starke, the couple from whom Columbus's Starke Avenue<sup>1</sup> got its name,<sup>2</sup> were owners in the 19<sup>th</sup> century of the Wynnton estate that became known as the Starke Place.<sup>3</sup> The property belonged to the Starkes from 1865 until 1884.<sup>4</sup> Despite their prominence in the community, both of the

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<sup>1</sup> Feature devoted to Woodcrest development in Wynnton, *Industrial Index*, vol. 20, no. 52 (1926), 87; this Columbus publication features a photograph, made in April 1926, of sidewalks on Starke Avenue and indicates that it is a "new street in the making." As early as 1919, Columbus newspapers indicate that Starke (or Stark) Avenue, more than likely nothing more than an unpaved lane at the time, was already an established address used by residents and by local realtors.

<sup>2</sup> "John T. Starke Dies in Macon; Funeral Friday," *Columbus Enquirer*, September 23, 1954, 1; obituary contains direct reference to his family's association with the street: "The avenue was named for his family."

<sup>3</sup> "Administrator's Sale," *Columbus Daily Enquirer*, May 1, 1884, 2; advertisement indicates that "the residence and lot known as the Starke place" will be sold "at public outcry" as "the property of Mrs. Mary E. Starke, deceased."

<sup>4</sup> An abstract of title was compiled in 1917 for Mrs. Rhodes Browne and is found in the Rhodes Browne Collection in the Columbus State University Archives. Mrs. Browne, whose husband was a Mayor of Columbus, engaged T. Firth Lockwood, a prominent Columbus architect, to renovate the house in the mid-1920s. According to the abstract commissioned by Mrs. Browne, Hugh Dawson acquired the Starke Avenue property from his brother-in-law, Abner C. Flewellen, in 1861. Dawson, who died in 1862, is buried next to his wife, the former Lizzie Flewellen, in Columbus's Linwood Cemetery. William Bedell, who was given a deed to the property from the Dawson estate in 1862, sold the property to John M. Starke on October 13, 1865 for \$5,000. Etta Blanchard Worsley, who devotes only two small paragraphs to the house in *Columbus on the Chattahoochee* (234), refers to the structure at "1410 Starke Avenue" as "the handsome old home of Hugh Dawson" and places the date of construction at "around 1838." The



Starkes ended up with only bare concrete slabs (no names, no dates) in the Starke lot at Columbus's Linwood Cemetery.<sup>5</sup> While I prepare to mark those graves, I have composed and submit for publication this brief summary of their lives and the lives of some of those closest to them.

### Some background

Nearly 40 years ago, one of my grandmother's first cousins in Blakely, Georgia—and one of my earliest sources of genealogical inspiration concerning the Griers—managed to join the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution through a Grier ancestor who, as it turns out, was not our ancestor at all. In those paper-based, pre-Internet days of the late 1960s and early 1970s, when she was doing much of her research, Cousin Ruth Freeman Gaulden was convinced that Moses Grier, a Revolutionary War patriot who died in Autauga County, Alabama, was the father of "our" Moses Grier (1795–1856) who died in Early County, Georgia, near Blakely.<sup>6</sup> The father-son relationship seemed to make sense to Cousin Ruth and to the DAR; the two men—born a generation apart and both named *Moses Grier*—lived for at least a portion of their lives in the same area of Georgia. Even then, though, well before electronic information had begun to flourish, the news started spreading, and soon Cousin Ruth was informed that she had made a mistake: "our" Moses Grier (Early County) was not the son of Moses Grier (Autauga County), the Revolutionary War patriot. Indeed, she was on the wrong track. I regret to say that she died before the genealogical knots were sufficiently untangled.

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Hillcrest - Wildwood Circle Historic District National Register nomination, prepared in 2000 by Rebecca K. Williams, Lynda Kannady, Carroll Calhoun, Julie Martin, and John Lupold, suggests that the house was moved, "presumably at some point between 1911 and 1917," from the west side to the east side of what is now Starke Avenue. (Locally, the area is known as the Wildwood Circle Historic District.) Page 250 of Plat Book 4, dated 1911, housed in offices of Muscogee County's Clerk of the Superior Court, features a drawing of the proposed lots in the new Wildwood Circle neighborhood and shows the house turned at a slight angle, on the west side of the street. Sandra Strother Hudson, who spent a great deal of time in the house as a child and as a young woman, indicated in a series of email exchanges with RTH (August and September 2012) that, based on correspondence (now in her possession) between Nina and Rhodes Browne, the Brownes were residents of the house as early as December 1913. Her grandmother, Marjorie Browne Hunt (Mrs. Charles), whose marriage to her first husband, Lt. Weyman Strother, took place at 1410 Starke Avenue in 1914, lived in the house until her death in 1987. Clason Kyle refers to the Brownes, the Hunts, and the Starke Place—but mainly discusses W.A. Bedell and a certain timepiece stolen from him, near the end of the Civil War, while living on what would later be known as Starke Avenue—in "A Watch That Came Home to Columbus" (*Sunday Ledger-Enquirer Magazine*, August 13, 1961, 10–11).

<sup>5</sup> Although the graves of Mary E. Grier and her husband, John M. Starke, are marked at the time of this writing only with concrete slabs (without names and dates), records in the sexton's office at Linwood Cemetery indicate that they are, indeed, buried in the lot with their adult children, Sarah ("Sallie") Starke and John T. Starke. Also buried in the Starke lot is Irene Mason Starke, wife of John T. Starke. Identified only as "child of Col. Starke" in the sexton's records, a child (not necessarily the same one inside present Starke lot with small slab on grave) was buried at Linwood on May 24, 1872. This child does not appear in the 1870 census with the Starke family; thus, the unnamed offspring of John M. Starke was, apparently, either an infant or a child of no more than two years old (i.e., a child born after the 1870 census) at the time of death in 1872.

<sup>6</sup> Revolutionary War pension records of Moses Grier, whose 1833 application includes statement in which he reports that "I was born in York County, in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1759." His affidavit, signed "Moses Grier," also indicates that he was first drafted in Richmond County, Ga., in 1777, that he lived for a time in North Carolina, and that he moved to Alabama from Georgia in 1823.



There was never any doubt about our connection to Moses Grier of Early County. He and his wife, Rebecca Westmoreland (1805–1847), are buried in the family cemetery below Blakely in which my own father, his parents, their parents and grandparents are buried.<sup>7</sup> The question, in fact, was always centered precisely on the identities of Moses Grier's parents.

Over these years, since Cousin Ruth's ill-fated Grier application papers were deemed, finally, inaccurate by the DAR, I have been able to determine—with no doubt—that Moses Grier of Early County, who established the family cemetery, was the son of Thomas Grier, whose will was made in Jasper County, Georgia, in 1815. The will, which was probated in Morgan County, Georgia, in 1816,<sup>8</sup> names his wife, Elizabeth, and the following children: James (b.1793), Moses (b.1795), Samuel A. (b.1797), Elizabeth (b.1802), Bethia (b.1804), Eli (b.1809), Sarah (b.1810), Mary (b.1812), and Felix (b.1814). The will also mentions Robert Grier, Thomas Grier's eldest brother. Robert Grier, himself a Revolutionary War patriot, was the father of the Reverend Dr. Isaac Grier, who is known as the first Presbyterian minister born in Georgia.<sup>9</sup>

Moses Grier, the patriot whom Cousin Ruth erroneously claimed as her Revolutionary War ancestor for DAR membership purposes, was, in truth, a *brother* of "our" Thomas Grier.

Thomas Grier also happened to be Mary Grier Starke's grandfather.

In addition to Thomas,<sup>10</sup> Robert, and Moses Grier, who came to Georgia with their parents toward the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century,<sup>11</sup> there was another brother, Aaron Grier, whose daughter, Margaret Grier (later Mrs. Andrew B. Stephens), was the mother of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the

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<sup>7</sup> Moses Grier established the family cemetery, located on property that he owned near the Chattahoochee River, at the time of Rebecca Westmoreland's death, in 1847. Joseph Westmoreland and his wife, Elizabeth Simmons, parents of Rebecca Westmoreland Grier, are mentioned in Robert Edge Johnston's "Westmoreland Family" entry that appears in *The Fayette County, Georgia Heritage Book* (Waynesville, N.C.: Walsworth Pub., 2003), 201.

<sup>8</sup> Morgan County Court of Ordinary, Wills 1815–1830, 18–19.

<sup>9</sup> William B. Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit*, vol. IX, "Isaac Grier, D.D., 1802–1843" (New York: Carter, 1869), 110–112; Margaret Livingston Grier's tombstone, Sardis Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, reads: "In Memory of Margaret Grier, A Native of Ireland, and Mother of the first Presbyterian Minister Georgia produced..."

<sup>10</sup> Thomas Grier of Jasper and Morgan counties has been confused, repeatedly, in electronic and traditional paper-based sources with a cousin, Thomas Greer, who was also living in Georgia. Despite the fact that Thomas Grier and Thomas Greer were two very different men, the name "Grier" is one that is sometimes spelled "Greer" *even in the Thomas Grier family*. Mary Grier Starke's immediate family and ancestors spelled the name, typically, "Grier." One of the most damaging published sources in which the identities of the two men are elaborately entangled is Rice and Williams's *History of Greene County, Georgia, 1786–1886* (295–96); in short, Thomas Greer (son of Thomas Greer and husband of Letitia Grinage) is substituted for Thomas Grier (son of Robert Grier and husband of Elizabeth Alexander). Mary Grier Starke was the granddaughter of Thomas Grier (who died in 1816 in Morgan County) and the great-granddaughter of Robert Grier, who came from Pennsylvania to Georgia with his wife and children in the 1770s.

<sup>11</sup> Grace Gillam Davidson, *Early Records of Georgia: Wilkes County*, vol. I (Greenville, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1992), 19; Robert Grier of Pennsylvania, who, in 1773, with his wife, 4 sons, and 2 daughters from 20 to 2 years old, were granted 450 acres below the Beaver Dam "to include two springs and a tree marked T.C."



Confederacy and a Governor of Georgia.<sup>12</sup> Margaret Grier's brother, Robert Grier, was an accomplished amateur astronomer and the founder of *Grier's Almanac*.<sup>13</sup>

Within a little more than a decade of Thomas Grier's death in Morgan County in 1816, his sons had started moving to South Georgia. While Moses Grier homesteaded in Early County (below Blakely), James Grier settled in Stewart County (which was formerly part of Randolph County)<sup>14</sup>, and Samuel Alexander Grier established himself in Randolph County (near Cuthbert).<sup>15</sup> The other two brothers, Eli and Felix, who married sisters—Mariah and Eleanor, respectively—from the Stubbs family of Randolph County, left Georgia for the Republic of Texas in the late 1830s and spent the rest of their lives in what would become the Lone Star State.<sup>16</sup>

The daughters of Thomas Grier also migrated from Central Georgia to frontier territory south of Columbus, with the exception of Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, who married John B. Ogletree and lived in Monroe County, Georgia, for the extent of her adult life.<sup>17</sup> Bethia, Sarah, and Mary (also known as "Polly") had arrived in Southwest Georgia, along with their brothers and mother, by the early 1830s. Bethia was married to Zachariah Bailey and later to John Roe; Sarah was the wife of James Stubbs (brother of the wives of Eli and Felix); Mary became Mrs. Leroy Jenkins.<sup>18</sup>

Elizabeth Alexander Grier, the widow of Thomas Grier and the grandmother of Mary Grier Starke, died in Randolph County, near Cuthbert, early in 1838.<sup>19</sup> Moses Alexander, her youngest brother<sup>20</sup> and

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<sup>12</sup> Sarah Harriet Butts, "Margaret Grier Stephens, Mother of Alexander Hamilton Stephens," in *The Mothers of Some Distinguished Georgians of the Last Half Century* (New York: J.J. Little, 1902), 63–64.

<sup>13</sup> *Georgia Historical Markers* (Valdosta: Bay Tree Grove, 1973), 446; the text of the plaque devoted to "Robert Grier, Astronomer" claims that *Grier's Almanac* made Robert Grier's name "a household word in the nation until his death in 1848."

<sup>14</sup> In Randolph County deeds of the early 1830s, there is one involving James Grier and Thomas Rollins, with Benjamin S. Ogletree as a witness. Although there is no available proof at this time, it is certainly conceivable that Ogletree was related to James Grier's wife—perhaps even her brother.

<sup>15</sup> Annette McDonald Suarez, *A Sourcebook on the Early History of Cuthbert and Randolph County, Georgia* (Atlanta: Cherokee Publishing, 1982), 116–17.

<sup>16</sup> Eli and Felix Grier, along with wives, Mariah and Eleanor Stubbs, are buried in Blanco Cemetery, Blanco County, Texas. The Stubbs sisters, along with their brother James, husband of Sarah Grier, are cited in William Carter Stubbs, *The Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic, Gloucester County, Virginia, 1652* (New Orleans: American Printing, 1902), 82–84.

<sup>17</sup> Elizabeth Grier Ogletree and her husband, John B. Ogletree, are buried in the Ogletree Family Cemetery in Monroe County, Georgia, near the Lamar County line.

<sup>18</sup> *Memoirs of Georgia*, vol. II (Atlanta: Southern Historical Association, 1895), 747–48; J.T. Bailey profile, with incorrect spelling of mother's name (*Bethia* not *Bertha*) and incorrect name of her father (*Thomas* not *James*). The profile, however, contains a correct reference to Leroy Jenkins, whose wife, Mary Grier Jenkins, was Bethia Grier Bailey's sister.

<sup>19</sup> Estate papers of Elizabeth Grier, Randolph County, Georgia, James Stubbs, Zachariah Bailey, and Abner Fillingham (Fillingin), executors. As in the case of the Griers, careless research has been conducted and disseminated widely on the Alexanders and related families. Based on an exhaustive review of direct and *indirect evidence*, Elizabeth Alexander (wife of Thomas Grier and grandmother of Mary Grier Starke) was the youngest daughter of Samuel Alexander and his wife, Bethia Castellaw. Elizabeth Alexander Grier's brother, Revolutionary War patriot James Alexander (who married Tabitha Wooten), has been hopelessly confused with his nephew, James Wooten Alexander, who died in Early County. Likewise, another one of Elizabeth Alexander Grier's brothers, Revolutionary War patriot Samuel Alexander (who married Olivia Wooten, Tabitha's sister), has been substituted widely in print and electronic media for Elizabeth Alexander Grier's own father (also named Samuel Alexander). Elizabeth Alexander



one of a number of devout Presbyterians in the Grier, Alexander, and related families,<sup>21</sup> provided for local clergy in his Randolph County, Georgia, will of 1843.<sup>22</sup>

### **James Grier and his daughter, Mary E. Grier (Mrs. John M. Starke)**

In the Holy Bible that belonged to Moses Grier and his wife, Rebecca Westmoreland, there is the following entry: "James Grier departed this life the 9 of December 1855 [,] aged 62 years 9 months 18 days."<sup>23</sup> James Grier, whose death was recorded in his brother's Bible, had only one child, apparently—and that daughter was Mary E. Grier, who married John M. Starke. Using the entry in Moses Grier's Bible as a way of determining James Grier's date of birth, that date would have been on or very close to February 20, 1793. The obituary for James Grier, published in the *Columbus Enquirer* on Christmas Day, December 25, 1855, provides a surprisingly complete overview of his life. An excerpt from the full obituary, which contains a direct reference to Mary Grier Starke, his daughter, is below. (It is interesting to note that the obituary makes reference to a death date of December 5<sup>th</sup>, while Moses Grier's Bible indicates that his brother, James Grier, died on December 9<sup>th</sup>. Such inconsistencies can be attributed to a lapse in memory, an unreliable reporter of facts, a printer's error, any or all of the above.)

#### **OBITUARY.**

Died, on the 5<sup>th</sup> inst., at his residence in Stewart county, Mr. JAMES GRIER, having nearly attained the age of 63 years. He was born to the inheritance of little more than a robust constitution, the nurture and domestic instruction of prudent and respectable parents; but his own industry directed by a clear and discriminating judgment, had long before his death placed him in possession of a large estate, out of the annual proceeds of which he made appropriations, not only to the calls of common charity, but liberally in the education of poor and dependent children, as well as to the support of church services... His large possessions descend to his daughter, now the wife of Mr. J.M. Starke—to whom and other friends who were present in his last moments, he gave strong assurances of his faith in the christian [sic] religion, and of his readiness to meet death. A FRIEND<sup>24</sup>

With precious little information available that concerns James Grier's early years, I can only state that he was born in Georgia—more than likely in Wilkes County. It is also quite possible that he was born

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Grier, daughter of Samuel Alexander, had a brother named *Samuel Alexander*, a son named *Samuel Alexander Grier*, and two grandsons named *Samuel Alexander Grier* (one of them the author's great-great-grandfather).

<sup>20</sup> *Tap Roots: The Genealogical Society of East Alabama, Inc., Quarterly*, vol. 2, no. 4 (April 1965), 178–79; exceptionally rare and complete Alexander family genealogical data from Holy Bible of James M. Alexander, including references to his grandparents, "Samuel Alexander and Bethiah his Wife."

<sup>21</sup> *The Dead of the Synod of Georgia* (Atlanta: Franklin Printing, 1869), 58; Presbytery of Flint River entry contains a reference to the "liberal bequest" in 1843 from Moses Alexander.

<sup>22</sup> Will of Moses Alexander, Randolph County, Georgia, which was made in 1843 and recorded in 1844; document contains reference to 465 acres of land in Henry County, Ala., which he bequeathed to the Flint River Presbytery in support of ministers whose religious principles were in line with those of the "Old School Presbyterians."

<sup>23</sup> Phillip M. Grier, former executive director of the National Association of College and University Attorneys, Washington, D.C., was the last known owner of the Holy Bible (published in 1844) that belonged to Moses Grier (1795–1856), brother of James Grier (1793–1855); photocopies in possession of the article's author were given to him by Phillip ("Mike") Grier in 1989.

<sup>24</sup> Obituary of James Grier, *Columbus Enquirer*, December 25, 1855, 3.



in Warren County, which was created from part of Wilkes in 1793 (the year of James Grier's birth).<sup>25</sup> Worth mentioning is the fact that his mother's family, the Alexanders, were very much a presence in Wilkes and Warren counties at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>26</sup>

In 1820, his father having died in 1816, James Grier, 27 years old, is listed in the Morgan County census as head of the household.<sup>27</sup> By the time of the 1830 census, James Grier was living in Randolph County, with a female, presumably his wife, who was between 20 and 30 years old. The total number of individuals in his household amounted to sixteen—fourteen of those people being slaves.<sup>28</sup> Later that same year, 1830, Mary E. Grier, the future Mrs. John M. Starke, was born in Stewart County. (Stewart County was created from part of Randolph County, in the very month and year of Mary Grier Starke's birth—December 1830.)

Although the wife of James Grier (and the mother of Mary Grier Starke) has not been clearly identified as of this writing, it seems quite likely that she was Nancy Ogletree.<sup>29</sup> There is, in fact, the record of a marriage that took place in Morgan County, early in 1830, between James Grier (or "Greer") and Nancy Ogletree.<sup>30</sup> With Mary Grier Starke's date of birth being December of 1830 (the date given in her obituary), such a marriage as that of James Grier and Nancy Ogletree in January of that same year—in Morgan County, where the Griers had lived for years—would make sense. The fact that John B. Ogletree was married to Elizabeth Grier, James Grier's sister, makes the likelihood of another Grier-Ogletree marriage seem altogether probable.<sup>31</sup>

Oddly enough, James Grier is listed alone—with no family members—in the Stewart County (21<sup>st</sup> District) census of 1840. There is no indication of a wife or child. His slave population, however, has increased to twenty-seven.<sup>32</sup> At the time of the 1850 Stewart County census, James Grier's household, still situated in the 21<sup>st</sup> District of the county, included his daughter, Mary (age 19), and two boarders, John and Lucinda Tie (elsewhere spelled "Tye"). Although it is unimaginable, from a 21<sup>st</sup>-century perspective, that anyone's personal wealth would be measured—at least in part—by the number of slaves that he owned, it is noteworthy that the 1850 slave census of Stewart County shows James Grier in

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<sup>25</sup> Thomas Grier paid taxes in Wilkes County in 1790 and 1791. He is listed in Wilkes County tax records alongside Moses Grier and Aaron Grier, his brothers. In the tax lists of 1794, Thomas, Moses, and Aaron paid taxes in Warren County.

<sup>26</sup> Daniel Nathan Crumpton, *Warren County, Georgia: Land Records*, vol. I (Warrenton, Ga.: D.N. Crumpton, 2002), 162.

<sup>27</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1820, Georgia, Morgan County, Captain Patrick's District, 64.

<sup>28</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1830, Georgia, Randolph County, 249.

<sup>29</sup> Benjamin Ogletree, as a witness to a deed involving James Grier, is cited in Note 14. He could have been Nancy Ogletree's brother.

<sup>30</sup> Marriage records of Morgan County, Georgia; James Grier and "Miss Nancy Ogletree" were married on January 14, 1830.

<sup>31</sup> Potentially significant references to a certain Mr. Ogletree are found in advertisements that concern John Starke's land dealings. One of those references ("For particulars apply to Mr. Ogletree, on the home place in Quitman county") is found in "Plantations for Rent," *Daily Columbus Enquirer*, November 1, 1873, 3.

<sup>32</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1840, Georgia, Stewart County, 30.



possession of sixty-nine slaves.<sup>33</sup> That same year, in the slave census of Barbour County, Alabama, John M. Starke, Grier's future son-in-law, is listed as the owner of eleven slaves.<sup>34</sup>

What happened to James Grier's wife, who was the mother of Mary Grier Starke? Did she die between 1830 (year in which Mary Grier Starke was born) and the time of the 1840 census? Perhaps. But where, in 1840, was the child, Mary, who was born in 1830? Had she been sent to live with relatives? Unfortunately, I have no answers to these questions at this time.

Mary E. Grier and John M. Starke were married in Stewart County on March 22, 1853. She had celebrated her 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday three months earlier; the groom was probably not quite 30 years old at the time of the wedding. News of the ceremony was reported in the *Columbus Enquirer* on April 5, 1853. The announcement is reproduced, with irregularities in capitalization, as it appeared in the newspaper.<sup>35</sup>

Married,

In Stewart county, on the 22d ult., by Dr. P.C. Winn, Maj. JOHN N. STARK, of Barbour co., Ala. To Miss MARY, daughter of James Grier, Esq., of Stewart county, Georgia.

Dismissing the incorrect spelling of "Stark" and the middle initial "N." that should be an "M." in John Starke's name, the announcement *does* situate the groom in Barbour County, where he had lived before marrying Mary Grier. The origin of his title, "Major," is not known, but this indication of rank was very likely related to militia service of some kind.

A little more than two and a half years after his daughter's wedding, James Grier died at 62 years of age. Surprisingly, he did not leave a will; at least a will was not produced for probate.<sup>36</sup> However, loose papers from Stewart County (now in the Georgia State Archives) show the degree to which John M. Starke became involved in the business of accounting for James Grier's worldly possessions. In a document dated March 5, 1856, John Starke accepts responsibility as the administrator of his father-in-law's estate and identifies himself clearly as the husband of "my wife Mary Stark [sic] the child of said James Grier deceased."<sup>37</sup> One month earlier, on February 4, 1856, bond was posted in Stewart County in the amount of \$227,000, on the estate of James Grier; John M. Starke was identified as administrator.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1850, Georgia, Stewart County, 134A.

<sup>34</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1850, Alabama, Barbour County, slave schedules, 228.

<sup>35</sup> Marriage announcement of Mary Grier and John M. Starke, *Columbus Enquirer*, April 5, 1853, 3.

<sup>36</sup> Curious proceedings were recorded by Stewart County's court of ordinary, almost immediately after James Grier's death. In the minutes of the December term (1855), there is a reference to the claim that James Grier *did* have a will at the time of his death and that interested parties (those being his siblings) would be represented in court by a certain attorney to determine why the will was not produced for probate (by the Starkes). Mary Starke is identified as "the only daughter and child of said James Grier deceased." The Starkes prevailed, and John M. Starke became administrator of his father-in-law's estate.

<sup>37</sup> James Grier folder, document dated March 5, 1856; Stewart County, Georgia, Estate Records (loose papers), Georgia Department of Archives and History.

<sup>38</sup> Sara Robertson Dixon, *History of Stewart County, Georgia*, vol. II (Waycross, Ga.: A.H. Clark, 1975), 149.



The inventory of James Grier's estate includes a reference to "eighty three [83] negroes of the appraised value of sixty five thousand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars [\$65,225] also twenty eight hundred [2,800] acres of land comprising the plantation upon which said James Grier deceased died of the appraised value of thirty five thousand dollars [\$35,000]..."

These loose papers also include the receipt, dated April 12, 1856, for James Grier's "metallic burial case with plated handles & screws" and "breast plate and engraving on [?] pine box", which were supplied in Eufaula by a Swiss-born cabinetmaker, Jacob Ramser, and purchased by John Starke for \$80.<sup>39</sup> Regrettably, the location of James Grier's grave is not known. Following customs of the time, though, he was probably buried on his property in what is now Quitman County—near Georgetown. When Quitman County was organized in 1858, taking in a section of Randolph County and the lower portion of Stewart County's 21<sup>st</sup> District, at least part of James Grier's property fell within the borders of the new county.

Nearly thirty years after James Grier's death, Mary Grier Starke's obituary, which was published in Columbus's *Daily Enquirer-Sun* and appears later in this article, contained a direct reference to the substantial resources made available to her by her father as his only heir.<sup>40</sup>

### **Samuel Starke, Sr., and his son, John M. Starke**

John M. Starke, the man who married Mary Grier in 1853 and who by 1865 had established himself as *the original Starke* on what is now known as Starke Avenue, was also a person who, unfortunately, left behind for posterity very few traces of his precise connection to other Starkes living in Georgia and Alabama during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Even his exact date of birth, since his grave at Linwood Cemetery was not properly marked and because there are no available records to document the event, is not known.<sup>41</sup> His only grandchild, who died in 1954, left no heirs—and that grandchild's possessions (which would have almost certainly included family photographs, Bibles, and the like that would have come to him from his widowed mother and his maiden aunt) are either extremely well hidden or completely and forever lost.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> James Grier folder, receipt dated April 12, 1856.

<sup>40</sup> "Death of Mrs. Mary E. Starke," *Columbus Daily Enquirer-Sun*, January 19, 1884, 4.

<sup>41</sup> John M. Starke was, based on available proof, born in the summer or fall months of 1823. In probate court records filed in Barbour County, Alabama, February 1845, he indicates that he has settled with his brother and legal guardian, Samuel C. Starke, Jr., who lived in Elbert County, Georgia. The fact that this court-sanctioned relationship was brought to an end indicates that he (John M. Starke) had reached his 21<sup>st</sup> birthday and was no longer in need of a legal guardian.

<sup>42</sup> At the time of John Thomas Starke's death in 1954, such possessions almost certainly went to Louise Drake Cantey, his cousin and the informant on his death certificate. Another clue to the degree of their closeness is found in the very cemetery lot (Westview Cemetery, Atlanta) in which Mrs. Cantey also had him buried—and in which she was interred in 1969. Catherine Cantey Keith, Mrs. Cantey's daughter, probably inherited the possessions from her mother. Catherine Keith Davis LeClerc (one of Mrs. Cantey's granddaughters) was also buried in the Westview lot with John Starke and Louise Drake Cantey. In short, all signs point toward the Drake and Cantey kin as the likely family members who would have inherited John Starke's personal effects.



In short, the story of the origins of John M. Starke is based exclusively on public information found in census, court, and newspaper files.

The 1850 federal census of Barbour County, which was taken in the summer of that year, indicates that John M. Starke was 27 years old (b. 1823) and that he was born in South Carolina. He is listed as a single man—a farmer—with real estate valued at \$800. Of great significance is the fact that his name is shown in the census immediately below the household of A.B. Starke, his wife, Frances, and their two sons, Belton and Oscar. A.B. Starke's household also includes Samuel Starke, who is 74 years old. A.B. Starke, according to this particular census, was 35 years old at the time (b.1815); like Samuel Starke and John M. Starke, he was born in South Carolina.<sup>43</sup>

That same year, 1850, Eli W. Starke is also found in Barbour County. Listed in the census as "E.W." Starke (b. 1827), Eli Starke is living with his wife, Frances, and with J.T. Starke (b. 1817). Both Eli Starke and J.T. Starke were born, according to the census, in South Carolina.

In the Alabama state census of 1850, three of these same Starke men are found in Barbour County and are enumerated in this fashion: *Eli W. Starke*, *John M. Starke*, and *Abraham B. Starke*. J.T. Starke, who is listed in Eli W. Starke's household in the 1850 federal census, is, thus, not listed as a head of the household in the 1850 state census. Samuel Starke, the 74-year-old listed in A.B. Starke's household in the federal census of 1850 is, like J.T. Starke, not given his own head-of-household entry in the state census of that same year.<sup>44</sup>

It is with the biographical sketch in *The Alabama Historical Quarterly* below, which is devoted to Eli Starke of Pike County, that the relationships between these five South Carolina-born men named "Starke," all found in Barbour County census reports of the 1850s (state and federal), begin to take shape.

The son of Samuel Carr and Ann Mickel [sic] Starke, he [Eli W. Starke] was born November 10, 1826 near Abbeville, South Carolina and died at Perote, now Bullock County, Alabama on February 7, 1908. Migrating with his parents to Glennville, Barbour County, Alabama, when he was thirteen years of age, Starke received most of his education at the Glennville Academy. When a young man he moved to Perote, then Pike County, Alabama where he lived until his death. He acquired a large plantation and engaged in extensive agricultural enterprises. Although primarily interested in agriculture, Starke took an active part as a citizen in local politics. At the beginning of the War Between the States he served for a time as colonel of the militia at Pensacola, but he was later sent back to his home county to supervise the production and

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<sup>43</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1850, Alabama, Barbour County, 214A.

<sup>44</sup> Alabama State Census, 1850, Barbour County, 7. The state census listed only heads of households by name in 1850; other individuals in a given household were not named specifically. The federal census, however, named in 1850, for the first time in the history of the census, the heads of households and all free individuals in a given household.



distribution of foods for the army. In 1849 he was married to Frances Crittenden of Auburn, Alabama. Their children were Bartow, Bascom, William, and John Samuel.<sup>45</sup>

Additional information about these Starkes of South Carolina and Alabama is revealed in the *Memoirs of Georgia* sketch devoted to Samuel C. Starke, Jr., one Eli Starke's brothers.

S.C. Starke, farmer, Flatwoods, Elbert Co., Ga., was born in Fairfield county, S.C., in 1818, and is the son of S.C. and Anne Mickle Starke. His grandfather, William Starke, was a native of and lived all of his life in South Carolina. He [William] and five brothers served in the army of the patriots in the revolutionary war. He was of Welsh descent and a public-spirited and high-minded gentleman. His son, S.C. Starke [Sr.], was born in South Carolina and moved with his family to Elbert county, Ga., in 1827. He was a big farmer and a respected citizen. He died in Alabama, where he had moved a few years previous. He was married to a daughter of John and Jane Mickle....<sup>46</sup>

Samuel Carr Starke had come with his wife, Anne Mickle<sup>47</sup>, from Fairfield County, South Carolina to Elbert County, Georgia, where their son, Samuel Starke, Jr., married and spent his adult life.<sup>48</sup> It is for this reason that Samuel Jr. does not appear in the 1850 federal census of Barbour County with his father and his four brothers (Abraham B. Starke, John Thomas Starke, John M. Starke, and Eli W. Starke). Two sisters, who also did not come to Alabama with their parents, spent their adult lives in Northeast Georgia and in South Carolina: Mary Anne Starke Martin (c.1810–?) and Sarah Howell Starke Cade (1820–1851).

Anne Mickle Starke probably died in the very early 1840s, not long after the Starkes arrived in Alabama.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> "Delegates to the Alabama Secession Convention" (Eli Starke profile), *The Alabama Historical Quarterly*, vol. III, nos. 3 & 4 (1941), 416–17.

<sup>46</sup> *Memoirs of Georgia*, vol. I (Atlanta: Southern Historical Association, 1895), 636. Jane Mickle, mentioned here as the mother of Anne Mickle Starke, was, apparently, John Mickle's first wife. John Mickle later married Elizabeth Starke Peay (a widow), who was, according to her tombstone in Fairfield County, S.C., "wife of John Mickle, and daughter of Thomas and Jane Starke." William Starke, mentioned in this *Memoirs of Georgia* sketch, was a brother of Elizabeth Starke Peay Mickle. His name is also seen in other sources as "Williams," which is, doubtless, a direct reference to his mother's maiden name. Michal Martin Farmer, in *The Genealogy of the Webster, Martin, Dozier, Staples & Starke Families of Wilkes Co, Ga., Their Ancestors, Descendants & Kin, Braswell, Wyatt, and Martin* (Wolfe City, Tex.: Henington Pub., 1994), 576, mentions Thomas and Jane (Jean) Williams, while citing the baptisms of three of their children (Jean, Reuben, and John) in Goochland County, Virginia, by the Reverend William Douglas, and related records in *The Douglas Register*. See also Note 47.

<sup>47</sup> Anne Mickle's father's will was made in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1827 and probated in 1832. In the will he mentions his daughter, Anne, wife of Samuel Starke, another daughter, Mary Anne, wife of Rowland Rugeley, and a son, John Joseph Mickle, who migrated from Fairfield County, S.C., to Lowndes County, Ala. John Mickle also mentions his wife, Elizabeth, who, interestingly enough, was Samuel C. Starke's aunt. (See also Note 46.) John Joseph Mickle, who became adjutant general of Alabama, is included in Thomas McAdory Owen's *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography*, vol. IV (Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1921), 1197, with references in the biographical sketch to parents, John and Elizabeth (Starke) Mickle, and to his paternal grandparents, Joseph and Martha (Belton) Mickle.

<sup>48</sup> Samuel Starke, Sr., is found in the 1820 federal census of Fairfield County, South Carolina; by the time of the next census (1830), he had arrived in Georgia and was living in Elbert County.

<sup>49</sup> "Delegates to the Alabama Secession Convention" profile indicates that Eli Starke moved with his parents (i.e., mother still living at the time) to Barbour County, Alabama, when he was 13 years old (1839/1840).



By the time of the 1860 Census of Barbour County, Samuel Starke, Sr., the widower, had died. His tombstone, which still stands in the Methodist Cemetery of Glennville (located in the vicinity of Seale, Alabama), reads:

ERECTED  
by his children  
to the memory of  
SAMUEL C. STARKE  
who was born  
Aug. 12<sup>th</sup> 1777  
and died  
March 29<sup>th</sup> 1859



Samuel C. Starke, Sr., who died in 1859, was buried in the Methodist Cemetery of Glennville, which was located in Barbour County, Ala., at the time of his death. When county lines were reconfigured, the cemetery, located in a remote area not far from Seale, fell with the boundaries of present-day Russell County. Photograph courtesy of Linda Farmer Ames.



As of this writing, I have not been able to locate a will for Samuel C. Starke or for his wife, Anne Mickle. I have also not been able to locate obituaries or estate proceedings that might include the names of their children. A more exhaustive search through records in various Fairfield County, South Carolina, repositories or in holdings throughout Georgia and Alabama could very well yield such information. I have, however, been able to compile the list of siblings below, presented in order of birth, using a wide variety of sources. To the best of my knowledge, the seven individuals named here were the children born to Anne Mickle and Samuel Carr Starke, Sr.

**Mary Anne Starke**, born ca. 1810 and died after 1880, was probably the first child born to Samuel Carr Starke and his wife, Anne Mickle. Mary Anne Starke married John Campbell Martin and lived in Abbeville, South Carolina. It is possible that she was also married to a Dr. McCoy, although no convincing proof of that marriage has yet been found. In the 1850 federal census of Abbeville (Savannah River Regiment), Mary A. Martin's age is given as 40 (b. 1810), and her husband, John C. Martin, is 44 (b. 1806). Among their children is a son, Samuel Starke Martin, who was born in 1845; in the census of 1860, he is listed as "Starke Martin."<sup>50</sup> Mary Starke Martin was living as late as 1880, when she was listed as a 70-year-old widow (native of South Carolina) in the federal census of Abbeville. At the time of that census, June 22, 1880, she is found in the household of her son, J. Campbell Martin.<sup>51</sup>

**Abraham B. Starke**, born in 1813 and died October 26, 1897<sup>52</sup>, was Samuel Starke's eldest son and an important figure in the early 1840s, as guardianship records show, in the affairs of his two minor brothers, John M. and Eli W. Starke. His name appears in public records as *Abraham* and more often than not as *Abram* or *A.B.*; however, *Abraham* was probably his true name.<sup>53</sup> A.B. Starke's son, Belton, more than likely shared his father's middle name. Frances Jackson<sup>54</sup>, A.B. Starke's first wife, is buried in Glennville, only a few yards away from the grave of A.B. Starke's father, Samuel Starke. Mary Augusta Stratford, his second wife, died on January 31, 1890.<sup>55</sup> According to several accounts, including obituaries, A.B. and Mary Starke left Barbour County, Alabama, in 1887 and moved to Lake Weir, Florida, to live with their daughter, Louise Starke Porter.<sup>56</sup>

**John Thomas Starke**, born ca. 1816 and died after 1880, was usually cited in records as "Thomas" or as "J.T." Starke. In the 1870 census of Clay County, Georgia, however, he was listed as "John T. Stark," a 56-year-old South Carolina native.<sup>57</sup> Grace Turnipseed, a Fairfield

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<sup>50</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1860, South Carolina, Abbeville, 22.

<sup>51</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1880, South Carolina, Abbeville, 33D.

<sup>52</sup> "A Good Man Gone," *Florida Baptist Witness*, November 3, 1897; the obituary begins: "Captain A.B. Starke was born in Abbeville District, S.C., in 1813, and died at Lake Weir, Fla., Oct. 26, 1897. He removed from South Carolina to Alabama in his young manhood, and lived for more than forty years in Barbour county."

<sup>53</sup> "Abraham" appears in Barbour County, Alabama, guardianship records of the 1840s that concern A.B. Starke's youngest brother, Eli W. Starke. "Abraham" also appears in, for example, the Alabama state census of 1855, which shows Abraham Starke, Eli W. Starke, John M. Starke, and their father, Samuel Starke, Sr., all in Barbour County.

<sup>54</sup> Abram Starke and Frances H. Jackson were married on October 8, 1844, in Barbour County, Alabama.

<sup>55</sup> J.C. Porter, "A Tribute to My Mother-in-Law," *Florida Baptist Witness*, February 12, 1890, 1; included in the tribute is a reference to Mrs. Starke's date and place of birth: September 4, 1830, Kershaw County, South Carolina.

<sup>56</sup> Mrs. Porter later married Erasmus Van Hood and chose to combine her husband's middle name (Van) and last name (Hood) for the resulting *Van Hood*. Mrs. Hood (or Mrs. Van Hood) almost certainly inherited artifacts that belonged to her parents, although such documentation (if it still exists) was not located in time for inclusion in this article.

<sup>57</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1870, Georgia, Clay County, 8.



County native who came with her parents to Clay County, married John Thomas Starke and had a child, Samuel Abner Starke, who was named for both grandfathers—Samuel Starke and Abner Turnipseed.<sup>58</sup> John Thomas Starke was living as late as 1880, when he was listed in the federal census of Clay County as a 60-year-old widower, with his son, "Samie," and the Turnipseed family in the Cotton Hill community.<sup>59</sup> John M. Starke's only grandchild, who died in 1954, was also named *John Thomas Starke*. (John M. Starke's son, John T. Starke, could have also been given *Thomas* as a middle name, although there is no proof at this time to indicate that the "T." on his tombstone stood for *Thomas*.) Interestingly enough, included in the 1870 census of Clay County was a black infant named *John Thomas Stark*; Harriet Stark, a black woman of 35 years old, who was presumably the infant's mother, was the head of the household that included three additional children: Mary (age 11), Jane (age 8), and Lee B. (age 4).<sup>60</sup>

**Samuel Carr Starke, Jr.**, born March 31, 1818 and died May 9, 1901<sup>61</sup>, spent his adult life in Elbert County, where he was married to Mary Adeline Brewer and raised four children.<sup>62</sup> One of their three daughters, Sarah ("Sallie"), was married to Benjamin Tillman, a South Carolina governor and U.S. senator.<sup>63</sup> Samuel Starke, Jr., along with his brother A.B. Starke, played a major role in the guardianship arrangements that were established in Barbour County in the early 1840s for their younger brothers, John M. Starke and Eli W. Starke. Although Samuel Starke, Sr., did not die until 1859, his eldest sons, Abraham and Samuel Jr., became legal guardians of his youngest sons, John M. and Eli W., shortly after the arrival of the Starkes in Barbour County. It is likely that Samuel Starke, Sr., intentionally divested himself of all property and legal responsibility, given his unfortunate business dealings in Elbert County, where his son, Samuel Starke, Jr., remained for the rest of his life.<sup>64</sup>

**Sarah A. Howell Starke**, born October 7, 1820 and died November 16, 1851<sup>65</sup>, married Guilford Cade in Elbert County.<sup>66</sup> John M. Starke's daughter, Sarah H. ("Sallie") Starke, was more than likely named for Sarah Howell Starke Cade. The obituary of Mrs. Cade's daughter, Victoria

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<sup>58</sup> Abner Turnipseed, his wife, Christiana, and seven children are found in the Fairfield County, South Carolina, census of 1860. By the time of the 1870 census, the Turnipseeds had arrived in Georgia and were living in Clay County, where Grace, their daughter, married John Thomas Starke on November 15, 1870.

<sup>59</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1880, Georgia, Clay County, 428; Christiana Turnipseed, head of household, with J.T. Starke, son-in-law.

<sup>60</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1870, Georgia, Clay County, 26A.

<sup>61</sup> Samuel C. Starke, Jr., obituary, in *Elbert County, Georgia, Deaths, 1873-1918*, 108-9.

<sup>62</sup> Samuel C. Starke, Jr., and Mary Adeline Brewer were married on May 18, 1843 in Elbert County, Georgia.

<sup>63</sup> "Governors in Elbert. Northern Makes a Speech and Tillman Pays a Visit," *Macon Weekly Telegraph*, May 29, 1893, 1; article contains reference to Tillman's wife, "a daughter of Hon. S.C. Starke of Elbert, one of the most prominent citizens of this section." Governor and Mrs. Tillman (the former Sallie Starke) were the parents of Benjamin Tillman, Jr., whose court battle over custody of his daughters made national headlines. In an effort to deprive his wife, Lucy Pickens Dugas Tillman, of access to the two children, Benjamin Jr., attempted to "deed" them to their Tillman grandparents. Lucy Tillman, whose grandfather was South Carolina governor Francis Wilkinson Pickens, prevailed and was given custody of her children by a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of South Carolina in 1910. One of the children, Sarah Starke Tillman, was named for her paternal grandmother; however, in light of the custody battle, the child was later known as *Lucy Francis Dugas*. (*The New York Times* carried several articles on the subject of the case, which was of great interest, particularly, to women involved in the growing suffrage movement. One of the articles, published on February 16, 1910, "Tillman Loses Suit For Grandchildren," announced the court's decision to award custody to the mother.) Much has been written about Lucy Tillman's grandmother, Lucy Holcombe Pickens, who has been called the "Queen of the Confederacy." Lucy Tillman's mother, Douschka Pickens (born in Russia while her father was serving abroad as an ambassador), married George Cuvier Dugas of Augusta.

<sup>64</sup> Superior Court records from the mid-1830s and early 1840s contain details concerning debt incurred by Samuel C. Starke, Sr., while he was living in Elbert County.

<sup>65</sup> Birth and death dates from tombstone, Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Mt. Carmel (McCormick County), South Carolina.

<sup>66</sup> Sarah A. H. Starke and Guilford Cade were married on March 22, 1838, Elbert County, Georgia.



Cade Lee, mentions the fact that the young woman spent time in the home of Sam C. Starke, of Elberton, as a child.<sup>67</sup>

**John M. Starke**, born in 1823 and died on April 3, 1877, married Mary E. Grier in 1853 in Stewart County. The Starkes came to Columbus in 1865 and are buried at Linwood Cemetery. The "M." probably stood for *Mickle*, although there is no available proof of the middle name at this time. His mother's father and his mother's brother were named *John Mickle*.<sup>68</sup> Particularly important information concerning John M. Starke and his youngest brother, Eli, is found in guardianship records of the early 1840s, Barbour County, Alabama.

**Eli Williams Starke**, born November 10, 1826 and died February 7, 1908<sup>69</sup>, was married to Frances Crittenden. It is likely that his first name was "Elijah,"<sup>70</sup> which is the name that appears on his marriage license, although "Eli" is the name that he used most often. His *Montgomery Advertiser* obituary clearly indicates that his middle name was "Williams," despite the fact that "William" is more typically cited as his middle name.<sup>71</sup> The confusion over the name (with or without the "s") stems, more than likely, from the same variance in his grandfather's name, which is cited as "William" and "Williams" Starke.<sup>72</sup> A kinship between Eli Starke and another Starke family in Alabama is suggested in the Pike County entry that appeared in an 1872 history of Alabama.<sup>73</sup> Martha Jane Gamble, who appears in Eli Starke's household in the 1860 census, had been the ward of A.B. Starke and was the niece of A.B. Starke's first wife, Frances Jackson.<sup>74</sup> Ann Jackson Gamble, Martha's mother, was buried next to Samuel C. Starke, Sr., in the

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<sup>67</sup> "Mrs. V.D. Lee Passes at Home of Mrs. Rogers," *Elberton Star*, June 15, 1937, 1; the obituary states that Mrs. Lee "was a native of Elbert county" and "a daughter of the late Guilford Cade."

<sup>68</sup> Abstract of will of John Mickle, Fairfield County, S.C., 1827.

<sup>69</sup> "Delegates to the Alabama Secession Convention," 416.

<sup>70</sup> Elijah W. Starke and Frances A.E. Crittenden were married on December 18, 1849, Macon County, Alabama.

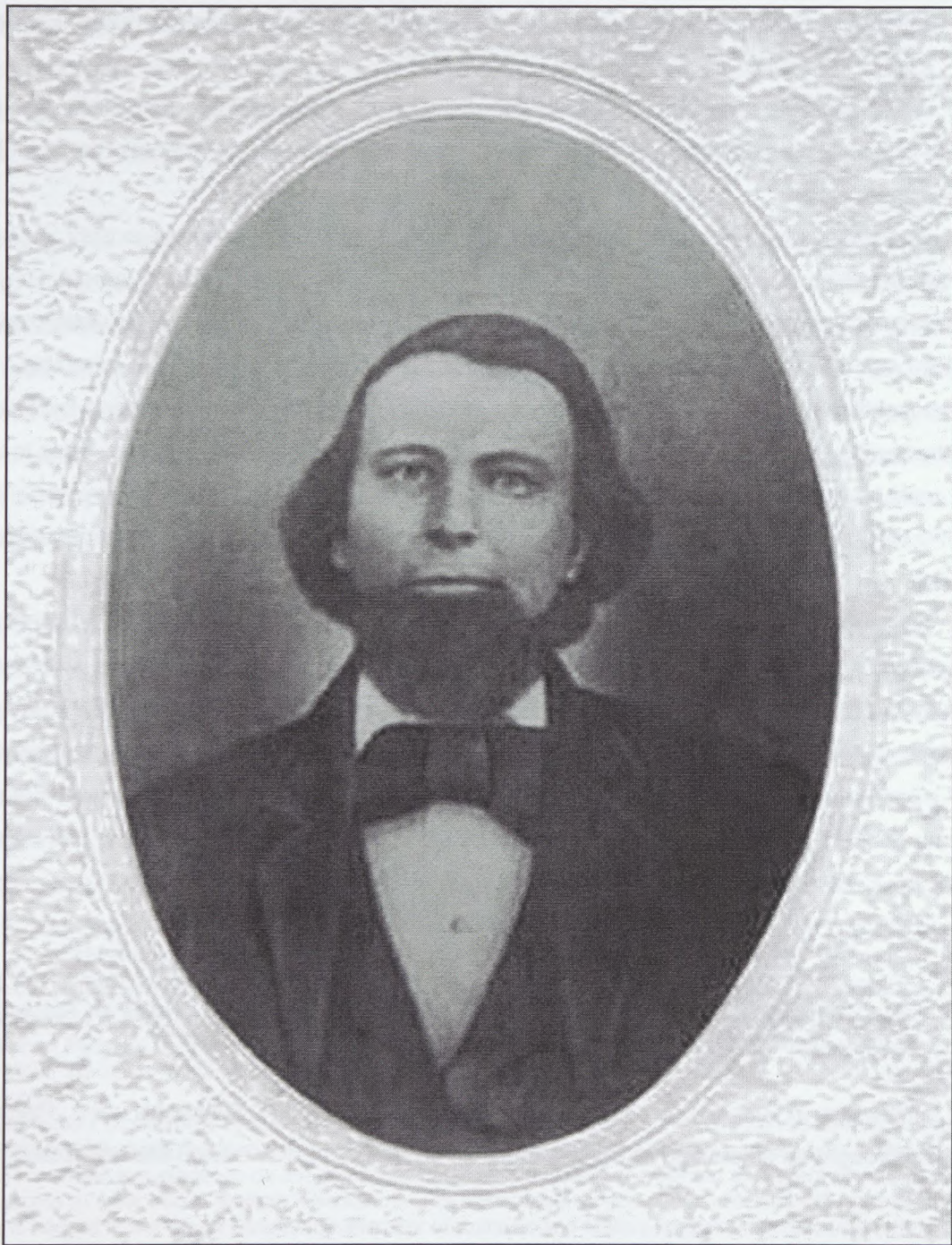
<sup>71</sup> "Colonel Starke, Perote" (obituary), *Montgomery Advertiser*, February 8, 1908, 8; first sentence of obituary reads, "A message from Perote this morning, received by Postmaster W.C. Starke, brought in news of his father's death, Colonel Eli Williams Starke, which occurred at that place last night."

<sup>72</sup> Given the fact that the maiden name of the paternal grandmother of Samuel C. Starke, Sr., was Jane Williams, it seems likely that her son's name was *Williams* Starke. Over time, her son's name, *Williams*, could have become *William*.

<sup>73</sup> A. Wallace Starke, who came to Pike County in 1852 from Virginia, was a brother of Judge Bolling Starke, and "cousin of Hon. Eli W. Starke, now of Bullock"; A. W. Starke and "cousin of Hon. Eli W. Starke" reference comes from W. Brewer's *Alabama: Her History, Resources, War Record, and Public Men. From 1540 to 1872* (Montgomery: Barrett & Brown, 1872) 506. According to another publication, *Eminent and Representative Men of Virginia and the District of Columbia of the Nineteenth Century* (Madison, Wis.; Brant & Fuller, 1893) 572, Alexander Wallace Starke, of Pike County, Alabama, was the son of Col. Bowling Starke of Hanover County, Virginia. In Montgomery, there was another Starke family that came from Virginia; John Metcalf Starke, who became known as a prominent educator and founder of the Starke University School, was a son of George Cary Starke and his wife, Maria Jocasta Land. Records concerning tombstones in Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg, Virginia, indicate that George C. Starke was born in Dinwiddie County, the son of Belfield Starke and Nancy Cary Stith. Given the author's findings at the time of publication, it seems that Eli Starke and his siblings were not closely related to any of the other Starkes in Alabama—not even the Starkes in Russell County. A more exhaustive examination of available genealogical information, however, could eventually prove that all of the Starkes who came to Alabama, including the Samuel Starke family, shared ancestors as remote as those living in Virginia in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>74</sup> Frances Starke's tombstone reads: "Frances wife of A.B. Starke and daughter of Mark & H.T. Jackson"; Methodist Cemetery of Glennville, Alabama.





Eli W. Starke, seen here in a photograph donated to the Alabama Department of Archives and History in 1909, spent his adult life in Perote, Ala., where he died and was buried in 1908. The youngest of his siblings, Eli Starke was next to John M. Starke in birth order. As minors living in Barbour County in the early 1840s, the two brothers were wards of their eldest brothers, Abraham and Samuel C. Starke, Jr.

Photograph courtesy of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.



Methodist Cemetery of Glennville.<sup>75</sup> Martha Gamble later married Nimrod William Ezekial Long and lived in Hurtsboro (Russell County), Alabama.<sup>76</sup>

Of all available documents that I have consulted in an effort to situate John M. Starke among the children of Samuel Carr Starke, Sr., and his wife, Anne Mickle, there are two sources that I would like to mention specifically.

An unsigned entry devoted to the Starkes of Elbert County was published in 1940.<sup>77</sup> The four-page article, which amounts to a long genealogical table of sorts, does not include John M. Starke among the children of Samuel Starke and Anne Mickle. As with all published sources of information, and, certainly, with all *lists* published and unpublished, omissions and other mistakes are inevitable. The author's inability to name certain family members precisely (e.g., "Daughter Stark") and the failure to spell the family's name, Starke (with an "e"), correctly, in addition to the absence of a name to which the entry could be attributed, make the failure to mention John M. Starke as one of the sons of Samuel and Anne Mickle Starke less troubling. This source, does, however, offer leads to Starke connections that are verifiable.

The most critical sources of proof, though, for purposes of establishing the relationship between Samuel Starke, Sr., and John M. Starke, are found in the guardianship papers from the early and mid-1840s in Barbour County. Both John M. Starke and Eli W. Starke were still minors in 1843, when the first guardianship documents appear.<sup>78</sup> In this same group of papers, there is the all-important handwritten note—a receipt—that was given to Samuel Starke, Jr., by Calhoun and Lomax, attorneys in Eufaula (Barbour County), Alabama. In this note is a direct reference to the kinship that exists between Samuel Starke, Jr., John M. Starke, and Eli W. Starke:

*Samuel C. Starke, Jr., guardian for John M. & Eli W. Starke, to Calhoun & Lomax, Debtor [?], For drawing a deed to certain negroes from his father [Samuel Starke, Sr.] to him [Samuel Starke, Jr.] as guardian for his minor brothers [John M. and Eli W. Starke], \$10.00, January 26, 1844, Received payment in full, Calhoun & Lomax<sup>79</sup>*

Moreover, in February of 1845, Samuel Starke, Jr., and John M. Starke, his ward, appeared in court and brought an official end to the guardianship arrangement that existed between these two brothers.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> Ann Gamble's tombstone reads: "Ann E. Gamble daughter of Mark & Hollensberry Jackson"; Methodist Cemetery of Glennville, Alabama.

<sup>76</sup> Although the author has not had an opportunity to analyze the contents of the Nimrod William Ezekial Long papers at Emory University, the descriptive notes on the university's website (finding aids) suggest that a considerable amount of information concerning his family, as well as the family of his wife, is housed in this collection.

<sup>77</sup> "Stark" entry, which is unsigned, appeared in the supplement (1935–1939) to John McIntosh's *The Official History of Elbert County, 1790–1935* (Atlanta: Cherokee Pub., 1968), 524–27.

<sup>78</sup> Guardianship bonds for Eli W. and John M. Starke, as well as related documents, are found in the court records of Barbour County, Alabama.

<sup>79</sup> Receipt from case file (guardianship records) devoted to Eli W. Starke, Barbour County, Alabama.



In the absence of more conventional proof from traditional sources, which might have included records passed down from family members, I am convinced by this evidence, along with the various clues that suggest such close ties that existed between John M. Starke and the other Starkes of Barbour County, that John M. Starke was, without a doubt, one of the children of Samuel and Anne Mickle Starke.<sup>81</sup>

Because John Mickle of Fairfield County, South Carolina, father of Anne Mickle Starke, was so precise in his instructions (in his will of 1827)—that anything left to his daughter, Anne, would not go to her husband, Samuel Starke—it is certainly possible that court records in Fairfield County could reveal something more detailed about John M. Starke and his mother's inheritance.<sup>82</sup> The very fact that John M. and Eli W. Starke, as minors in Barbour County, were already in possession of property in the early 1840s and that their own father (who did not die until 1859) was not chosen to serve as their legal guardian, suggests that these youngest Starke brothers could have already received their mother's share of the Mickle estate in Fairfield County.<sup>83</sup>

#### **Mr. and Mrs. John M. Starke of Quitman County, Georgia, and Barbour County, Alabama**

Assuming that most of James Grier's Stewart County property, even in the early 1850s, extended into what is now Quitman County, it is probable that John M. Starke of Barbour County made his way across the Chattahoochee River for regular meetings with—and ultimately his marriage to—Mary E. Grier, who was almost certainly living in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with her father in the vicinity of present-day Georgetown.

In the 1860 census of Quitman County, Georgia, which was taken on July 17<sup>th</sup> of that year, Mary (age 29) and John Starke (age 38), having been married for seven years, are shown with two children:

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<sup>80</sup> Settlement of February 1845, Barbour County, between Samuel Starke, Jr., and John M. Starke.

<sup>81</sup> Nathan Mathews, a noted genealogist in Georgia, has stated that the 1844 receipt, with references to John M. and Eli W. Starke as "minor brothers" of Samuel C. Starke, Jr., is compelling evidence of John M. Starke's place in this family.

<sup>82</sup> Given court proceedings of the 1830s and early 1840s in Elbert County, which involved Samuel Starke, Sr., and his considerable debts, it is certainly possible that John Mickle, the father-in-law, sensed even at the time of his will in 1827 a certain extravagance on the part of his daughter's husband and wanted to prevent Samuel Starke from having access to Anne Mickle Starke's inheritance. The transcribed version of John Mickle's will (probated in 1832), which is housed at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, contains the following (with capitalization, punctuation, spelling irregularities included as found in typed copy): "I give and bequeathe unto my Daughter Anne Starke the wife of Samuel C. Starke, the following negroe Slaves...to have and to hold...for and during her natural life, and not to be Subject to the debts or control of her Husband, but for her own benefit, and at my Said Daughter Anne Starkes death, the above named Negroe Slaves...to be divided amongst her Surviveing Children Share and Share alike."

<sup>83</sup> Guardianship details, which could very well apply to the situation concerning Samuel Starke, Sr., and his two minor sons, John M. and Eli W. Starke, are discussed in Mary McCampbell Bell and MaryAnn Dickey McCrary's "Using Probate Law to Sidestep Missing Records: James Madison McCrary Shows the Way," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, June 2004, 87-95. Although the McCrary case is discussed in light of Alabama probate laws of the mid-1850s, it is likely that the same or similar criteria were used in the 1840s to disqualify Samuel Starke—either because of his inability to post adequate bond or his not being deemed "a suitable and proper person" by the court—as legal guardian of his minor sons.



Sallie H. (age 2) and Mollie M. (age 6 months). John Starke's occupation is listed as "farmer," and his slave holdings amount to eighty-four individuals. The value of John Starke's personal estate is now \$225,000, and his real estate holdings amount to \$75,000.<sup>84</sup> There is little doubt that his wife's inheritance is reflected in this sketch of the Starke fortune, as it looked on the eve of the Civil War.

While in Quitman County, before moving to Columbus, John M. Starke established himself as a generous contributor to the Southern cause. He was also involved, at least to some extent, in the earliest official business of the new county.<sup>85</sup> Evidently, his gifts in support of the Confederacy were so appreciated that the *Starke Guards* of Quitman County were named for him. Organized as Company E, 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry Regiment, the *Starke Guards* later were known as Company F, 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry Regiment. A newspaper account, published in the *Macon Daily Telegraph*, referred to John M. Starke in these terms:

*Major John M. Starke has presented to the Inferior Court of this county [Quitman] five hundred bushels of Corn and five hundred pounds of Pork, for the benefit of Soldiers families. He has also made a similar donation to the county of Clay for the same purpose. More than a year ago Major Starke furnished the uniform for a gallant company from this county, styled the "Starke Guards," and he has continued his contributions to [sic] too numerous to mention.*<sup>86</sup>

In the spring of 1863, John M. Starke enlisted—and served, it seems, for only one day—as a private in a small militia unit called "Capt. Hardy's Company (Eufaula Minute Men)."<sup>87</sup> Along with many other men of means, John Starke avoided active service by supplying a substitute (who was paid) to serve in his stead. For this reason, his enlistment record contains a "see also" reference to the man who was the replacement for John Starke: John Vaughn. Likewise, John Vaughn's file contains a reference to John M. Starke.<sup>88</sup> A particularly intriguing clue concerning the possible identity of John Vaughn and his relationship to John Starke is the mention of a John Vaughn who operated the ferry that ran across the Chattahoochee River, between Eufaula and Georgetown. If this was, in fact, the same John Vaughn who served as John M. Starke's substitute, then one has no reason to wonder—with John Starke's frequent trips back and forth across the river—how they became so well acquainted.<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> U.S. Federal Census, 1860, Georgia, Quitman County, Georgia, 36.

<sup>85</sup> "Quitman County," *Columbus Enquirer*, December 28, 1858, 2; article contains reference to "Maj. John M. Starke" as a candidate for Justice of the Inferior Court of "the new county" (Quitman). It seems that the news was copied from the *Eufaula Express*.

<sup>86</sup> Letter to the editor (sent from Georgetown, Quitman County, Georgia), *Macon Daily Telegraph*, December 18, 1862, 2.

<sup>87</sup> John M. Starke's strong connections to Alabama, even after he married and moved to Georgia, are seen in the Civil War records from Alabama and on the very tombstone (Linwood Cemetery) of his son, John T. Starke, who was born in Eufaula in 1861.

<sup>88</sup> Civil War records of John M. Starke and John Vaughn from Alabama Civil War Service Database, Alabama Department of Archives and History; transcribed record shows an enlistment date of May 20, 1863 for John M. Starke and remarks: "Discharged May 20, 1863 furnishing substitute John Vaughan, approved."

<sup>89</sup> Mattie Thomas Thompson, *History of Barbour County, Alabama* (Eufaula, Ala.: n.p., 1939), 38; Vaughn's name was also spelled *Vaughan*.





John Thomas Starke (leaning against tree), at YMCA conference with Georgia Tech comrades in the summer of 1908, had just completed his freshman year when this photograph was made and would celebrate his 21st birthday in the fall. The son of Irene Mason and John T. Starke--and the grandson of Mary Grier and John M. Starke (all four buried in the Starke lot at Linwood Cemetery), John Thomas Starke graduated from "Tech" in 1911. When he died in 1954, his obituary stated that Columbus's Starke Avenue was named for his family. Wayne Patterson, seated next to John Starke and identified with the number "6" (written on the photograph) found just below his collar, married Isabel Garrard of Columbus in 1915 and became a prominent businessman in Muscogee County. Others attending the 1908 conference, which was probably held in Asheville, N.C., were (according to numbers written on shirts of the young men pictured above): (#2) R.O. Thomas, (#3) W.M. Robinson, (#4) A.M. Burt, (#5) M.S. Hill, (#7) Rob Hightower, (#8) E.A. Turner, (#9) V.A. Garrett, (#10) N.A. Winn, (#11) B.W. Sinclair, (#12) C.R. Clark, (#13) C.A. Byrd, (#14) H.A. Kroner. Photograph from H. Wayne Patterson Photograph Collection, courtesy of Archives, Library and Information Center, Georgia Institute of Technology.



A similar and even more laudatory letter appeared in the *Macon Daily Telegraph* in 1864. In this letter, which was sent from Ft. Gaines (Clay County), Georgia, Major Starke is called "Col. Starke."

Please allow us through the columns of your paper to return our thanks to Col. John M. Starke, of Eufaula, Ala., for one wagon load of corn and two hundred and seventy-five pounds of bacon donated to the families of indigent soldiers. Col. Starke has a large farming interest in this county and is extremely liberal in distributing provisions to the needy who ask his assistance. To the families of soldiers, this kind hearted gentleman and patriot is truly a benefactor—cheerfully giving provisions to the destitute without money and without price, and charging those able to pay much less than the market price of such articles. May Providence richly reward Col. Starke for his many charitable deeds, and may his ability to do good never be diminished.<sup>90</sup>

In August of 1865, seeking amnesty from the federal government (the Confederate States of America having been defeated that same year), John M. Starke swore under oath that he "was not in favor of the so called Ordinance of Secession on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of January 1861" and that, in addition to other things, he would be a "loyal citizen in the future" [of the United States of America].<sup>91</sup> That same month, a letter in support of his case was written by Lewis E. Parsons, Provisional Governor of Alabama, and sent to President Andrew Johnson.<sup>92</sup>

Putting aside any doubts related to his most genuine feelings on the subject of the Ordinance of Secession, it is likely that John Starke's seemingly limited *active* military service led him to contribute quite aggressively and publicly to the Confederate cause. In any event, it is interesting to see the use of three military ranks—private, major, colonel—from the time of his marriage in 1853 (with the published announcement calling him "Major") to his association with the Eufaula militia unit (as "Private") to his *Starke Guards* designation of "Colonel"—an honorary title that he brought along to Columbus for *postbellum* life on his Wynnton estate.

#### TO BE CONTINUED

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<sup>90</sup> Letter to the editor, sent from Fort Gaines, Georgia, August 10, 1864, and published in *The Macon Daily Telegraph*, August 13, 1864, 2

<sup>91</sup> Amnesty file of John M. Starke, application for special pardon, oath signed August 2, 1865.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, letter dated August 12, 1865.



## The Civil War Roots of Coca-Cola in Columbus, Georgia

By

Richard Gardiner

The roots of the world's most famous soft-drink can be traced to the final battle of the Civil War that took place on April 16, 1865 on both sides of the banks of the Chattahoochee River at Columbus, Georgia. The battle of Columbus occurred *after* General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse because the telegraph lines had been destroyed and the word of the armistice had not reached Columbus. "Not a word reached me," wrote Union General James H. Wilson who led the attack on Columbus, "indicating that Lee had surrendered."<sup>1</sup> The inventor of Coca-Cola was an officer who fought in that last battle. His name was John Stith Pemberton. Pemberton served in the Confederate army for almost the entire duration of the Civil War.<sup>2</sup> During the battle of Columbus, Pemberton served as Colonel in the local mounted cavalry guards. He rode out to the bank of the Chattahoochee where he encountered cavalry under the command of Union General Wilson.<sup>3</sup>

The weapon of choice in the cavalry was the saber.<sup>4</sup> A musket was incredibly difficult to manage on horseback, especially the muzzle-loading variety. Most cavalrymen relied on their swords and pistols in battle. The pistols, which normally fired six shots quickly, became empty and useless in the midst of an

How do you know all this? (State fully and clearly.) *I was an eye witness & after he was shot & cut with a Saber I caught the bit of the middle of his horse & took charge of the horse while he fell from the saddle to keep from falling off*

18. When and where did *John Stith Pemberton* die? *1867 - In Atlanta Ga*

19. Where did he reside at his death and how long had he been a resident of Georgia at his death? *Atlanta Ga - was born in Georgia & lived in Ga all his life*

20. Do you of your own knowledge know that applicant is the lawful widow of *John Stith Pemberton*? *I do*

21. Has she remained unmarried since her soldier husband's death, and is now his widow? *She has never married again & is still his widow*

John Pemberton's Confederate Pension detailing his war wound, by an eyewitness.

<sup>1</sup> General James H. Wilson, quoted by Charles Misulia, *Columbus Georgia, 1865: The Last True Battle of the Civil War* (University of Alabama, 2010), 19-20.

<sup>2</sup> Testimony of J.D. Carter, *Mrs. Clifford Lewis Pemberton's Confederate Widow's Pension*, Fulton County, State of Georgia, Approved April 22, 1901.

<sup>3</sup> Charles Misulia, *Columbus Georgia, 1865: The Last True Battle of the Civil War* (University of Alabama, 2010), 153. John M. House, "The Battle of Columbus almost cost us Coca-Cola," *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer*, April 16, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Roman Johann Jarymowycz, *Cavalry: From Hoof to Track* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2008), 57.



engagement. Pemberton found himself in an equestrian sword-fight with Union cavalry. According to the closest eyewitness, Pemberton was both shot and slashed in that encounter.<sup>5</sup> The wound from the saber to his torso was life-altering. It left a scar that he would carry for the rest of his life, though he grew weary of talking about it.<sup>6</sup>

The pain from a wound of that character and magnitude was treated with morphine, if available—and morphine was available to Pemberton.<sup>7</sup> Even before the war, Pemberton was a chemist and a druggist. He had easy access to a multitude of substances including morphine.<sup>8</sup> Morphine addiction was so prevalent among veterans of the Civil War that it was labeled the "soldier's disease."<sup>9</sup> Small wonder that Pemberton admitted he became dependent on morphine.<sup>10</sup> His addiction was corroborated by several of his contemporaries.<sup>11</sup> As a pharmacist, he was acutely aware of the dangers of his morphine addiction.

Socrates asserted that "necessity is the mother of invention."<sup>12</sup> So it seemed to be for John Pemberton. As an inventor, Pemberton had a personal motive for discovering a "substitute" for the hazardous opiate upon which he and so many of his comrades had become dependent.<sup>13</sup> Consequently, shortly after the Battle of Columbus, Pemberton began to experiment with various medicines that were opium-free. These experiments took place at Pemberton's Eagle Drug and Chemical Company, a laboratory located on the west side of Broad Street between 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> streets in Columbus, Georgia.<sup>14</sup> By 1866 he began to advertise a concoction that he called "Globe Flower Cough Syrup." In the advertisements for this medicine, Pemberton described the formula as "free from opium... a remedy to meet the urgent demand for a safe and reliable medicine."<sup>15</sup> This concoction, however, did not prove to be the formula that would spread the world over.

Pemberton's advertisements from the era leave no question that he dispensed numerous soft-drink syrups at his drug store in Columbus.<sup>16</sup> The significant elements in Pemberton's most famous formula were the cocoa (coca) leaf and the kola nut. When and where Pemberton first mixed the world's most famous formula has been debated. The author of his wife's obituary in 1909 was one of the earliest sources to address the question. That author wrote, "Dr. Pemberton, while a resident of Columbus, invented the formula of Coca-Cola."<sup>17</sup> Coca-Cola's historian, Phil Mooney, concurs with that source insofar

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<sup>5</sup> Testimony of J.D. Carter, *Mrs. Clifford Lewis Pemberton's Confederate Widow's Pension*, Fulton County, State of Georgia, Approved April 22, 1901, p. 3, accessed September 9, 2012, Georgia Archives Virtual Vault.

<sup>6</sup> Clifford Lewis Newman to Mary Elberta Lewis Newnan, 1929, in the Pemberton Archives; cited by Mark Pendergrast, *God, Country, and Coca-Cola* (hereafter *GCCC*; Basic Books, 2000), 472.

<sup>7</sup> Stephen Maisto, et al, *Drug Use and Abuse* (Thomson Learning, 2008), 231.

<sup>8</sup> Pendergrast, *GCCC*, 25.

<sup>9</sup> Maisto, 231.

<sup>10</sup> Pendergrast, *GCCC*, 41.

<sup>11</sup> The corroborators were J.C. Mayfield, Sr., Diva Brown, and A.O. Murphy, cited in Pendergrast, *GCCC*, 474.

<sup>12</sup> Plato, *Republic*, book II, 369C

<sup>13</sup> Pendergrast, *GCCC*, 25.

<sup>14</sup> Pemberton's Drugstore was located at 93 Broad. The current location is derived using the Sanborn Fire Maps.

<sup>15</sup> J.S. Pemberton, Macon *Telegraph*, May 10, 1866 *inter alia*.

<sup>16</sup> Cf., Columbus *Enquirer*, July 28, 1866.

<sup>17</sup> Atlanta *Constitution*, September 30, 1909.



as the drink was initially formulated in Columbus.<sup>18</sup> A 1973 researcher specifically identified 1867 in Columbus as the coordinates of drink's birth.<sup>19</sup> A CNN report in 2011 indicated that the "prototype recipe" for Coca-Cola was devised in Columbus.<sup>20</sup>

However, since it wasn't until the 1870s that coca leaf and kola nut were widely imported by American pharmacists, it seems unlikely that anything closely resembling Coca-Cola was dispensed in Columbus prior to 1870. But proving a negative is nearly impossible.<sup>21</sup>

In 1874 a doctor named W.H. Bentley "employed coca as a means of curing the opium habit apparently with excellent results."<sup>22</sup> To Pemberton, that result was the fulfillment his quest. Consequently, Pemberton devised his own version of a coca-based European drink called *Vin Mariani*. Pemberton called his formula "French Wine Coca" and said that it was a "great blessing" to the "unfortunate who are addicted to the morphine or opium habit."<sup>23</sup> Like Dr. Bentley, Dr. Pemberton was convinced that coca was a wonderful substitute for the dangerous drug to which he became addicted: morphine, an opiate. Pemberton said,

I am convinced from actual experiments that coca is the very best substitute for opium... It supplies the place of that drug, and the patient who will use it as a means of a cure, may deliver himself from the pernicious habit.<sup>24</sup>

Pemberton also said "I wish it were in my power to substitute the Coca and compel all who are addicted to the use of opium, morphine, alcohol, tobacco, or other narcotic stimulants to live on the coca plant... It is perfectly wonderful what coca does."<sup>25</sup> Pemberton patented his "French Wine Coca" in Atlanta in 1885.<sup>26</sup> When a local prohibition was enacted in 1886, the alcoholic element was removed and the result was Coca-Cola.

Pemberton's most famous contribution to the world was more than just an act of entrepreneurship. It was the product of a chemist's quest to detox himself from a war-wound induced addiction. In retrospect, cocaine as substitute for morphine turned out to have similar, if not more hazardous risks. But Pemberton did not admit these hazards.<sup>27</sup> For Pemberton, Coca was a safe alternative to opium. He perceived it was the Holy Grail at the end of his quest. Cocaine's addictive abilities were not well known at the time and

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<sup>18</sup> Phil Mooney, quoted by Tim Chitwood, "Columbus helped make Coke's success 'the real thing'" in the Columbus *Ledger-Enquirer*, March 28, 2011.

<sup>19</sup> Jim Ragsdale (UPI), "Innocuous Mixture Started by Georgia Pharmacist in 1867," *Redlands Daily Facts*, December 19, 1973, p. 14.

<sup>20</sup> "Guess What's Turning 125," CNN Ireport, May 7, 2011.

<sup>21</sup> Frederick Allen to Richard Gardiner, May 8, 2012 and May 12, 2012. Frederick Allen wrote the history of Coca-Cola titled *Secret Formula* (Harper, 1995).

<sup>22</sup> *Therapeutic Gazette*, 1880, p. 253.

<sup>23</sup> John Pemberton, *Atlanta Journal*, March 14 & 18, 1885.

<sup>24</sup> John Pemberton, *Atlanta Journal*, March 10, 1885.

<sup>25</sup> John Pemberton, quoted by Pendergrast, *GCCC*, 26

<sup>26</sup> Trademark no. 12,257, registered May 19, 1885.

<sup>27</sup> Pendergrast, *GCCC*, 26.



Pemberton categorically denied that there were any.<sup>28</sup> Still, coca did not seem to do the job he had hoped for himself.<sup>29</sup>

Before he died, Pemberton sold his formula for Coca-Cola to Asa Candler. Candler sold the drink to Ernest Woodruff and W.C. Bradley, both natives of Columbus, Georgia. Those men were marketing geniuses who turned the product into an international sensation by devising such ideas as the "six-pack."<sup>30</sup> In succeeding generations their families became two of the principal philanthropists of the Columbus region, providing a large share of funds for such institutions as Columbus State University.

Counterfactual history is inherently speculative and should never be asserted with certitude. But given the clear connection between Pemberton's wound, his morphine addiction as a result, and his desire to find a formula to liberate himself from his addiction, one can reasonably argue that the battle of Columbus was a necessary domino in the causal chain that led to the origination of Coca-Cola. Had the word of Lee's surrender reached General Wilson prior to the battle, it is unlikely that a battle would have happened near Columbus. And if there had been no battle, John S. Pemberton would not have been slashed with a saber. If there were no wound, there may have been no need for the morphine treatment that resulted in Pemberton's addiction. Had he not been addicted to morphine, he perhaps may not have been dedicated to the quest that led to the formulation of Coca-Cola. If Coca-Cola were non-existent, Columbus, Georgia would be a very different place today (as would Atlanta). Not only would many of its most prominent families be less prominent, but the various institutions tied to its success, such as Columbus State University, might not be what they are.

Some question why the Civil War remains a conspicuous feature of many Southern towns and cities. Here is one obvious reason. The war's consequences and effects left marks that are still seen everywhere—such as in the can of soda I drank at lunchtime, as well as in the success of the university where I teach.

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<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>29</sup> In 1888, the year of his death, Pemberton was still a morphine addict. Pendergrast, *GCCC*, 43.

<sup>30</sup> Coca-Cola Company, *The Chronicle of Coca-Cola*, Chapter 3, "A Man Named Woodruff" (Atlanta: Coca-Cola Co., 2012).



**Columbus Cooks: Contributors to the  
*Souvenir Cook Book of the F. K. A. [Free Kindergarten Association]  
of Columbus, Georgia***

by

Callie B. McGinnis



Illustration from title page of *Souvenir Cook Book of the F.K.A. of Columbus, Georgia*<sup>1</sup>

The Free Kindergarten Association (F.K.A.) of Columbus, Georgia, was founded in 1895 with Judge George C. Duy as its president. The judge's wife, Lucy Gookins Duy, was one of the association's vice presidents. The mission of the F.K.A. was to "establish and maintain free kindergarten schools in the city of Columbus and vicinity for the education and moral training of the children of the poor, and for the material maintenance of these for whom their parents are unable to make adequate provision."<sup>2</sup>

In 1902 the F.K.A. published a cookbook of recipes that were contributed by sixty-five local cooks. The book was intended as a fund raising project. *The Columbus Daily Enquirer* described the publication in an article touting the merchandise being sold at a local 1902 Christmas bazaar:

One of the most interesting and useful things on sale at the Christmas Market is the "Souvenir Cook Book of the Free Kindergarten Association of Columbus, Georgia." The book is unique in that it is filled with favorite recipes of Columbus housewives.<sup>3</sup> The name of the lady is signed to the recipe in each instance, and this makes the cook book to be prized, not only for the practical information, but as an interesting souvenir. All the recipes have been tested and tried -- and right here at home, too. The book is substantially bound and handsomely printed. Blank pages are left at intervals for such memoranda as the owner of the book may desire to jot down. Quite a number of these books were sold yesterday.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Souvenir Cook Book of the K.F.A. of Columbus, Georgia: Containing Favorite Recipes Contributed by Various Notable Columbus Housewives* (Columbus, GA: Thomas Gilbert, 1902), title page, accessed August 30, 2012, <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t2m61t12q>.

<sup>2</sup> Finding Aid for the Free Kindergarten Association and Goodwill Community Center Collection, MC 16 , Columbus State University Archives, accessed August 30, 2012, <http://archives.columbusstate.edu/findingaids/mc16.php>.

<sup>3</sup> This statement is incorrect; one of the recipes was contributed by a man: Mr. Dan Joseph.

<sup>4</sup> "Christmas Market Opens...", *Columbus Daily Enquirer* (Columbus, Georgia), December 12, 1902, 5, accessed August 30, 2012, [www.genealogybank.com](http://www.genealogybank.com).



The recipes in the book, for the most part, are fairly simple. Most are mainly lists of ingredients – with meager information about how to cook the dish. The number of portions served is rarely given and the oven temperature is never revealed. Instead, phrases like “bake in a quick oven” are used.

Here is a typical recipe; it is for Corn Balls and was submitted by Mrs. E.C. Wells:

1 c. meal, 1 c. boiling water, 2 cups milk. After cooking until consistency of mush, add salt and tb. butter; beat 2 eggs, whites and yolks separately; add to corn mixture when cool. Make into balls and fry in deep fat. Serve with boiled chicken, steak or chops.<sup>5</sup>

The entire souvenir cookbook has been scanned and is available at the website of the Hathitrust, an international community of research libraries. To see it, go to <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t2m61t12q>. It is also available at <http://archive.org/stream/souvenircookbook00free#page/16/mode/2up>, the site of the Internet Libraries Archive.

Below is an alphabetical listing of all of the F.K.A. cookbook contributors, with the names of their recipes and the respective page numbers.

Bates, Mrs. T.W.	Beaten Biscuit	p.24-25
	White Cake	p.57
Battle, Mrs. A.C.	Cod Fish Balls	p.5
	White Fruit Cake	p.57
Battle, Mrs. Charlton	Tomato Salad	p.30
Blascoer, Mrs. Dave	Baked Hamburg Steaks	p.11
	Nut Salad	p.31
	Stuffed Cabbage	p.18-19
	Steak on Toast (invalid diet)	p.80
Brown, Mrs. George	Beef Roll	p.11
	Cream Candy (variations)	p.67-68
	Black Fruit Cake	p.60-61
Browne, Mrs. J. Rhodes	Orange Custard Pies	p.45-46
	A Novel Bisque Ice Cream	p.51
Browne, Mrs. Nina	Chicken a la Terrapin	p.12
Burnett, Mrs. E.P.	Deviled Crabs	p.6
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<sup>5</sup> *Souvenir Cook Book of the K.F.A.*, 18.



Burns, Miss M.G.	Grape Ice Cream	p.52
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	Marsh Mallow Soufflé	p.40
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<sup>6</sup> Identified as a member of the Domestic Service Department, Columbus Public Schools.



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<sup>7</sup> Sometimes cited as "Grover."



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<sup>8</sup> No first name cited.



	Japanese Cake	p.60
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Wilt, Mrs. R.W.	Beef Loaf	p.13
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<sup>9</sup> This is really "Lenora" Sarling.



Wood, Mrs. W.J.                      Dressing                      p.32

The following recipes had no contributor listed:

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Rare Artifacts Belonging to the Oglethorpe Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution



At the direction of Araminta Lee Long Flournoy (Mrs. Moffett Flournoy), this gavel was carved from wood of the "Treaty Tree" in Russell County, Alabama. According to oral tradition, an important treaty involving Creek Indians was signed beneath this tree which was located on land later owned by Mr. and Mrs. Flournoy.

These wax castings made from the face and reverse face of the original Seal of the Colony of Georgia were commissioned from the British Museum by Mr. A. O. Blackmar II of Columbus in 1900.

These objects were lent to the Columbus Museum by the Oglethorpe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The photograph is courtesy of the Columbus Museum.



# **Rare Artifacts Belonging to the Oglethorpe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Women Who Donated Them**

by

Louise "Biddy" Barfield Hammett

With Callie B. McGinnis

In 2012, Oglethorpe Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) is 120 years old, having been founded December 11th, 1892 by Miss Anna Caroline Benning, as National DAR Chapter No. 1590.<sup>1</sup> Presently, Oglethorpe Chapter is the fifth oldest active chapter in the United States.<sup>2</sup>

Among the charter members were Mrs. Mary Ann Blood Blackmar, who was married to A. O. Blackmar II and Mrs. Araminta Lee Long Flournoy, wife of Moffett Flournoy.<sup>3</sup> Both ladies became progenitors of a host of descendants<sup>4</sup> who helped develop Columbus, Georgia, into an industrial city, making many and varied contributions to the young river town, while they continually fostered the preservation of American freedom, a basic premise of Daughters of the American Revolution, which honors Revolutionary ancestors. Both women played major roles in acquiring two precious relics that are currently in the possession of Oglethorpe Chapter: a wax impression of the original Trustees' Seal, belonging to Colonial Georgia, and a gavel carved from the "Treaty Tree" on the Flournoy's Broken Arrow property. These rare artifacts are on display at the Columbus Museum and will be featured at a reception in December, 2012.

This article will discuss these two relics – telling the story of how they were created and how they came into the possession of Oglethorpe Chapter. It will also give biographical information on the two women cited above, who were responsible for their acquisition, and their descendants.

## **The First Relic: The Georgia Seal Impressions**

The motto of DAR is "God, Home and Country; its mission objectives are to preserve history, educate and promote patriotism. Charter members Mary Ann Blood Blackmar and Araminta Lee Long

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<sup>1</sup> Oglethorpe Chapter Minutes, Columbus State University Archives.

<sup>2</sup> Marilyn Lett Wallace, Oglethorpe Regent.

<sup>3</sup> Oglethorpe Chapter Collection, National Society DAR Application papers.

<sup>4</sup> Editor's note: While the author submitted a list of many living descendants of Mrs. Blackmar and Mrs. Flournoy, those names have not been published in keeping with *Muscogiana's* policy of omitting vital information about living persons in order to protect their privacy.



Flournoy were exemplary members who helped to preserve history by making Oglethorpe Chapter DAR beneficiary of two separate and extremely rare, unique gifts.<sup>5</sup>

Early in 1900, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Blackmar II traveled to England. While they were there, A. O. Blackmar II contracted with the British Museum to have wax castings made of the original Trustees' Seal, belonging to Colonial Georgia,<sup>6</sup> with two separate replicas, one for the face and a second for the reverse. They were retained by the Oglethorpe Chapter DAR the way they were packed, in primitive raw cotton (still containing seeds), that cushioned the fragile wax from which they were cast. The British Museum shipped them to the Blackmar's unmarried daughter, Betsy.<sup>7</sup>

In November 1900, after the Mr. and Mrs. Blackmar's returned to Columbus, Mary Ann Blood Blackmar presented the wax castings of the seal to Oglethorpe Chapter,<sup>8</sup> whereupon they became the responsibility of succeeding Oglethorpe chapter regents for their watch-care.

Until 2011, the castings were kept in the original wooden box that retained the original stamps, postmarks, and original wax postage seal – the way in which they were shipped. "Paperwork that has been kept with the reproduced relics states that the original seal was sent to England a short while prior to the American Revolution, in 1775."<sup>9</sup>

An Appraiser's Report commissioned by Oglethorpe Chapter indicates that every effort was made to locate the original brass seal (matrix) and to define the rarity of the wax impressions. After contacting almost every British and American museum, archives and authority, the Appraiser wrote, "It is apparent that the original seal cannot be located...Only one other example is one that the Georgia Historical Society holds. This is a later, wax impression that was taken from a plaster casting that is now held in the British Library." Information from the wide correspondence concludes that "the original Seal of Colonial Georgia Trustees has been lost or destroyed, at some point. The British Library holds the plaster casting of the seal, but will no longer allow impressions to be made from the casting that is in their possession because it could cause irreparable damage to the only casting that is known to be in existence." The impressions owned by Oglethorpe Chapter and the other copy belonging to the Georgia Historical Society (given to the society in 1920), are the only known impressions of the original Colonial Georgia seal the Appraiser was able to locate. "It seems very likely that no other parties have made an effort to have impressions made of this seal, therefore it also has become evident that the wax impressions are a great rarity and an important part of the history that relates to the founding of America, particularly, the Colony of Georgia."<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Minutes.

<sup>6</sup> Oglethorpe Chapter Scrapbook, CSU Archives; *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer*, n.d.

<sup>7</sup> The box is intact with the original shipping label, addressed to Miss Betsy Blackmar.

<sup>8</sup> Minutes (1900).

<sup>9</sup> Oglethorpe Chapter Curator File, Appraiser's Report.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.



In 1983, a gold-color medal facsimile of the Colonial Georgia Trustees' Seal commemorated the 250th Anniversary of the establishment of Colonial Georgia. One such facsimile, owned by the writer, shows that it is as William Bacon Stephens described it: "formed with two faces: one for legislative acts, deeds, and commissions; and the other, 'the common seal,' as it was called to be affixed to grants, orders, certificates, etc. The device on the one was two figures resting upon urns, representing the rivers Savannah and Altamaha, the north-eastern and south-western boundaries of the province; between which the genius of the colony was sealed, with a cap of liberty on her head, a spear in one hand, and a cornucopia [*sic*], in the other, with the inscription, 'Colonial Georgia Aug.' On the other face was a representation of silk- worms, some beginning and others completing their labors, which were characterized by the motto, '*Non sibi, sed aliis.*' This inscription announced the beneficent disposition and disinterested motives of the trustees, while the device was an allusion to a special object which they had in view – the production of silk." <sup>11</sup>

For a long length of time, and unknown to chapter members, the artifacts were twice lost, after being removed to new locations. The first time they were found missing, Jane Hardaway Loflin began a thorough search and found the relics with a former regent, who, in moving away from Columbus, had carried the relics with her, packing them for safe keeping among her own valuable papers. The former regent, embarrassed about moving away with the artifacts, quickly returned them to the personal lock box of her succeeding regent, a custom which continued until 2010. Even so, again, they were not found in one regent's lock box when officers having legal access to the box went there with an appraiser to study them and research the history of the relics for insurance purposes. Officers were horrified to find they were not in the lock box. <sup>12</sup>

Gasping, puzzled officers stood, with the Appraiser, peering into the empty lockbox where the wax discs and a second relic were supposed to be found among valuable documents belonging to the chapter. An emergency call, made to the owner of the lockbox, solved the problem. The owner, an immediate past Oglethorpe regent, explained: In learning about the bank's plan to move into a new building, she felt compelled to remove the items from the lock drawer, during the bank's interim move for safekeeping at her own residence. Shortly after the call, the past regent brought the artifacts to the new bank building. She had forgotten to return them to the designated lockbox after the new bank was in service. <sup>13</sup>

These impressions of the original Trustees of Georgia Seal are the older of the two sets known to exist. <sup>14</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> William Bacon Stevens, *A History of Georgia, Vol. 1: From Its First Discovery by Europeans to the Adoption of the Present Constitution in 1798* (New York, Appleton & Co. , 1847), 73-74, n.20.

<sup>12</sup> The writer was present.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Appraiser's Report.



## The Second Relic: The Curious Gavel

The second rare artifact from antiquity, owned by Oglethorpe Chapter DAR, is a unique gavel given to the chapter, in 1913, by "Miss Minnie" Flournoy, another charter member of Oglethorpe Chapter DAR,<sup>15</sup> who, before her marriage, was Araminta Lee Long. After marrying Moffett Flournoy, they lived at Broken Arrow plantation, in Russell County, on his family's land. There they reared their family.<sup>16</sup>

Miss Minnie had the gavel made from the "Treaty Tree," which was located on her plantation. There are three conflicting stories concerning the treaty that was signed under this famous tree. One of the oldest stories said that it was under this tree that James Edward Oglethorpe signed a treaty at Broken Arrow in 1739 with Little Prince (or Tustenuggee Hopie), Chief of the Muscogee Creek Indians.<sup>17</sup> This story was repeated in the *Columbus Ledger*<sup>18</sup> and the *History of Russell County*.<sup>19</sup> In examining the names of Creek chieftains who were present at the 1739 Treaty signing, however, it was noted that the name of Little Prince did not appear in the list.<sup>20</sup> Recent research revealed that, indeed, this 1739 treaty was not the Treaty of Broken Arrow, but the Treaty of Coweta Town. The Creek Chief who signed the 1739 document was not Little Prince, but Chickely, Mico or Chief King of the Coweta Town. Three other signers of importance were "Hiniah Mico of the said Town Malachi, Mico or King of the Cussitas, and Schiskeligo, Mico next to the King of the Cusitas, Iskeigo third Chief Man of the Cusitas." Also there were "the other Chief Men and Warriors of the said Town and also Oekachapko one of the Chief Men of the Town of Palachuchucas, Kellate Chief War Captain and other Chief Men and Warriors being Deputys sent with full Power to conclude all things for the said Town; Towmawme Mico of the Ufawles" and a number of lesser chieftains.<sup>21</sup> But, no Little Prince. Little Prince, it seems, was born around 1748;<sup>22</sup> he was not yet born when the Treaty of Coweta Town was signed. Thus, story number one is erroneous.

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<sup>15</sup> Minutes (1913); Scrapbook.

<sup>16</sup> Russell County Historical Commission, *The History of Russell County, Alabama*, ed. Kenneth Charles Tigner (Dallas, Tex.: National ShareGraphics, 1982), Robert Flournoy, F 135; Thomas Moffett, F 136, F 104-105.

<sup>17</sup> Scrapbook; Minutes (1913); Curator File; Regent's File; Appraiser's Report.

<sup>18</sup> Undated clipping from the *Columbus Ledger*, Chapter Scrapbook, Oglethorpe Chapter DAR Collection, CSU Archives.

<sup>19</sup> Russell County Historical Commission, C 22-C 23, C 38, F 105.

<sup>20</sup> This error was uncovered by the author, who questioned Little Prince's age in 1739, and editor Callie McGinnis; they were assisted in the solution by local Indian scholar Billy Winn; the full text of the treaty appears in John T. Juricek, *Georgia Treaties, 1733-1763*, 95-97, Vol. XI in Alden T. Faughan (gen. ed.), *Early American Indian Documents: Treaties and Laws, 1607- 1789* (Frederick Md.: University Publications of America, 1989), posted as "Treaty of Coweta Town," GeorgiaInfo, accessed September 25, 2012, <http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/cowetatown1739.htm>.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> "Two Chiefs of the Creek Nation and a Georgian Squatter Mar. 31, 1828" Smithsonian Archives, Manuscripts and Photographs Catalog, accessed September 30, 2012, <http://sirius-archives.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?uri=full=3100001~!9140710#focus>. This source estimates that Little Prince was about 80 years old in 1828, making his birth year ca. 1748.



A somewhat more plausible second story says that the treaty signed under this tree was, indeed, that Treaty of Coweta Town in 1739 – signed by Oglethorpe and the chiefs mentioned above. Coweta Town, was an ancient settlement on the west side of the Chattahoochee in present-day Russell County, Alabama. Coweta was located on the banks of the Chattahoochee, just north of Broken Arrow Creek.

In 1733 Oglethorpe had signed his first Indian treaty with Tomachichi, Mico of the Yamacraws, a tribe of the Creek Nation. That treaty allowed the Georgia Colony to be settled on Indian land. But, after returning from Europe in 1739, Oglethorpe had felt the need for him to secure better cooperation with Creek Indians at their capital, Coweta. William Stevens wrote, "...at much personal risk and fatigue, he traveled across the wilderness of Georgia to meet the great council of the tribes which was to assemble in July and August at Coweta, now Fort Mitchell,<sup>23</sup> on the Chattahoochee. Thither he went, with only a few pack horses, traveling by day along the narrow war-paths or the blazed roads of the traders, crossing streams by ford or swimming; pressing through morasses and thickets; camping at night in some vast forest of pine, or by the river's bank, exposed to the Indian and the betrayer, to the heats of a southern summer, and the perils and trials incident to a journey of nearly three hundred miles, through wilderness country, bordering on the savage allies of the French, and the territories of the Spaniards."<sup>24</sup>

William Bacon Stephens quoted Oglethorpe, describing the reception given him by the Creek Indians, " 'It is impossible,' says Oglethorpe, 'to describe the joy they (the Indians) expressed at my arrival. They met me forty miles in the woods,' and laid supplies of provisions for him along the road. At Coweta he was received by the assembled chiefs of the Creek confederacy with assurances of high regard..."<sup>25</sup> The treaty was signed on August 21.

So, in the late summer of 1739, after, crossing the untamed wilderness of Georgia, General James Oglethorpe had not gone to the residence of Little Prince at Broken Arrow, as had been reported for many years. In 1739 Oglethorpe went to Coweta Town, where he and Creek chiefs signed the Treaty of Coweta Town; this treaty confirmed areas that were open to British settlement.<sup>26</sup> Perhaps it was under the "Treaty Tree" that Oglethorpe did sign the Treaty of Coweta Town.

The third story says that the treaty signed under the "Treaty Tree" was one that involved Little Prince, the Creek Indian Chief. That treaty, signed in 1826, is called the Treaty of Broken Arrow. It was a treaty among the Creek chiefs, though U. S. government agents had been present at the signing on August 24, 1826. This treaty is a legal document that reaffirms past legal proceedings of the Creek Nation and the Five Tribes (Creek, Cherokee, Chicasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole) concerning criminal

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<sup>23</sup> Actually, it is near Fort Mitchell, according to maps such as Edward Thomas's Map of East Central Alabama Showing Aboriginal Mounds, Townsites and Villages of Upper and Lower Creeks and Alibamos Prior to 1832 (Alabama Anthropological Society, 1921)

<sup>24</sup> Stevens, Vol. 1, 157-158.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> "August 21, 1739," The Georgia Historical Society, accessed September 30, 2012, [www.georgiahistory.com/fcalendar/2008/08/21](http://www.georgiahistory.com/fcalendar/2008/08/21).





Little Prince, cropped from "Two Chiefs of the Creek Nation and a Georgian Squatter Mar. 31, 1828," sketch by Captain Basil Hall. Sketch No. 91; Hall, Basil Mss; Lilly Library, Indiana University.

Photograph of sketch used courtesy of The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.



It concerned law enforcement and punishment of wrong-doers. One section ordered the death penalty for any Indian who sold the Creek Nation's land without the consent of both the head chiefs and the council. The signatures of many important Creeks appear at the close of the document. Little Prince's name appears at the top of the list of signers.<sup>27</sup>

Considering the close proximity of the places where these 1739 and the 1826 treaties were signed, it is easy to see how confusion arose. The town where Oglethorpe met with the Creeks, the Great Coweta Town, was an ancient settlement near the banks of the Chattahoochee in present-day Russell County, Alabama. Coweta was located very near Broken Arrow Creek. The site where Little Prince signed his treaty in 1826 was a bit further up Broken Arrow Creek.

Both of these treaty sites are on land that was owned by Moffett Flournoy in the late 1880s. Broken Arrow Creek ran through Moffett's Flournoy's expansive plantation, which was also called "Broken Arrow." Anne Kendrick Walker, explained it this way: "...on the creek, which ran through the plantation of Little Prince, a friendly Indian chief, made a peace treaty, and as a symbol of the peace broke his gavel. She quotes "Miss Minnie," whom she identifies as the last owner of Broken Arrow plantation, as saying "the creek received the name and the plantation was named for the creek. Little Prince was buried in Broken Arrow, not far from where the treaty was made."

The "Treaty Tree" on Broken Arrow Plantation died and was cut down, and "Miss Minnie" made a gavel from its wood, which she gave to Oglethorpe Chapter. Over the years, the information which treaty was signed under the tree got a bit jumbled. Indeed, Oglethorpe had been in the area in 1739, when he signed the Treaty of Coweta; however he did not sign the treaty with Little Prince. Instead, Little Prince signed his treaty nearby, on the banks of Broken Arrow Creek, in 1826, eight years after James Oglethorpe had crossed back into Georgia. So, which treaty was signed under the famous "Treaty Tree?" The answer to that question remains unclear. Hopefully future research on the exact location of the "Treaty Tree" can solve this puzzle.

### **Display of the Relics**

In 2011, about 100 years after Oglethorpe Chapter DAR acquired Mrs. Blackmar's wax cast and Mrs. Flournoy's gavel, the relics were finally put on public display. On January 12, 2011, they were shown at the Georgia State Capital, before Members of the Georgia House of Representatives, who were guarded by a Georgia State Patrolman. Oglethorpe Regent Marilyn Lett Wallace carried them to Atlanta with Oglethorpe DAR Chapter's officers, in anticipation of Governor Nathan Deal announcing by a

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<sup>27</sup> "[Legal proceeding], 1826 Aug. 24, Broken Arrow, Creek Nation / [signed by] Tustenuggee Hopie Little Prince," Southeastern Native American Documents, 1730-1842, accessed October 1, 2012, [metis.galib.uga.edu/ssp/cgi-bin/tei-natamer-idx.pl?sessionid=841f3e6d-b7587a4649-4474&type=doc&tei2id=CIM006](http://metis.galib.uga.edu/ssp/cgi-bin/tei-natamer-idx.pl?sessionid=841f3e6d-b7587a4649-4474&type=doc&tei2id=CIM006).



Proclamation and the Georgia legislature declaring a Resolution making the entire Month of February a celebration of Georgia and February 12 as Georgia Day, which had been declared by Georgia Law in the March session 2000.

The artifacts were displayed, during the celebration of the Resolution presented, in January 2011, that was sponsored by Honorable Richard Smith, of the 131st, Muscogee County's District, Gerald Greene of the 149th, Carl Rogers of the 26th, Penny Houston of the 170th, and John Meadows of the 5th, of the Georgia House, with Richard Smith presenting the Resolution that also commended Georgia Society Daughters of the American Revolution, particularly, Oglethorpe Chapter, and Georgia Sons of the American Revolution, for their continuing effort to educate the people of Georgia about the American Revolutionary history of Georgia. In the Resolution, particular attention was given to the battle fought February 14, 1779, on the land of James Hammett, in Wilkes County, where Kettle Creek flows through several early Hammett properties, for the battle to have become known through history as the Battle of Kettle Creek. Historians have generally concluded that the Kettle Creek battle was a psychological turning point of the war in Georgia. Speaker of the House David Ralston, using Oglethorpe Chapter's historic gavel, declared this Resolution accepted as read.<sup>28</sup> Oglethorpe Regent Mrs. Cornelius (Marilyn) Wallace, published in the Chapter Newsletter, a report of the occasion. She wrote:

Immediately following the presentation in the House Chamber, the delegation proceeded To Governor Deal's office. Eighteen folks were allowed to enter the Governor's office for the signing of the Georgia Day Proclamation and were included in official photos. Later we took unofficial photos in the outer office by the tall clock.

Dressed as President George Washington, GSSAR President, J. Michael "Mike" Tomme, enjoyed stopping to talk with groups of children visiting the Capitol, offering them \$20 to enlist in the Continental Army, then \$2 per month thereafter. Mike was resplendent in his uniform complete with bushy bear brush headdress. Kudos to Cilia, Mrs. Tomme, who has created Mike's and her own lovely period costumes. Having previously worked in the Capitol Building for many years, Mike was greeted throughout the building. We truly enjoyed Mike's presence and appreciated the presence of so many SARs and DARs.<sup>29</sup>

Oglethorpe Chapter's elected officers, aware of the fragility and the intrinsic value of their artifacts, soon placed them for permanent safekeeping at the Columbus Museum on Wynnton Road, where they are not handled, but kept in a controlled environment and available for public display. In May 2012, the artifacts were put on public display and will be featured, when Oglethorpe Chapter hosts a reception, December 5, 2012, at the Columbus Museum, to celebrate the chapter's founding and its 120th Anniversary.

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<sup>28</sup> Resolution presented to Oglethorpe Chapter, by Georgia House of Representatives.

<sup>29</sup> Marilyn L. Wallace, "Our Capital Capital Day," *Oglethorpe Chapter Newsletter*, 2(4), Feb. 2011.





Mary Ann Blood Blackmar as a young woman. Photograph used courtesy of Stephen Howard.

### **Mary Ann Blood Blackmar**

*The Oglethorpe Chapter DAR Archive was a primary resource for information regarding Mary Ann Blood Blackmar and her descendants, many of whom were members of Oglethorpe Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and a significant amount of information came from the files of Lea Lewis Dowd. Her advice was an important contribution in compiling the following information.<sup>1</sup>*

Only nine years after the Pilgrims landed in 1620, James Blackmar and Mary Hawkins, arrived in 1629 and became progenitors of the Blackmar family in America. He was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1691. Their two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, married Thomas and James Williams, grandsons of Roger Williams. James and Mary are buried in Roger Williams Park, at Providence, Rhode Island.<sup>2</sup> Their descendant, Alfred Owen Blackmar II was selected by Louise Jones DuBose (pseudonym, Nancy Telfair) as the first biography published in the second section of her book, known by two titles, *The Columbus, Georgia Centenary 1828-1929* and *A History of Columbus, Georgia 1828-1929*. DuBose's introductory sentence states, "Mr. and Mrs.

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<sup>1</sup> The editors would like to thank Stephen Howard for the use of his "Blackmar Genealogy" compilation, updated 2009. Mr. Howard used the *Blackmar Genealogy*, by Alfred Owen Blackmar II (Columbus, GA: Thos. Gilbert, 1898), a copy of which is in the Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Collection (MC18) in the Columbus State University Archives. The Thomas Collection contains other Blackmar materials; there is also a Blackmar Family Collection (MC91) in the CSU Archives.

<sup>2</sup> Mary Sue Ellis Morris: Blackmar Genealogy.



A. O. Blackmar (II) of Columbus, Georgia, are considered models of marital grace and felicity, having celebrated their seventy-fifth wedding anniversary in 1926."<sup>3</sup>

Alfred Owen (A.O.) Blackmar II was born in Savannah, Georgia, July 14, 1830, where his parents had moved by 1828. His father was Alfred Owen Blackmar I (born October 25, 1799, Scituate, Rhode Island; died September 26, 1865, Columbus, Georgia).<sup>4</sup> His mother was Elizabeth "Betsy" Brainerd Arnold.<sup>5</sup> His parents had married on July 23, 1827 in Suffield, Connecticut. Sadly, his mother died September 12, 1831, in Westfield, Massachusetts<sup>6</sup> when A.O. II was only about 13 months old.

Alfred Owen Blackmar I was the son of Charles Blackmar and Henrietta Burton and a grandson of Theophilus and Frances Blackmar of Scituate, Rhode Island.<sup>7</sup> His only full brother died before A. O. Blackmar II was born. A. O. Blackmar I married second, Susan Adeline Daly, on April 15, 1832.<sup>8</sup>

A. O. Blackmar II was only five years old when the family moved to Columbus, on April 23, 1835.<sup>9</sup> Louise Jones DuBose's Telfair history states that his early education was in the local schools, which in those early years were only private and tutorial. A family genealogy furnished by Mary Sue Ellis Morris, says, at the age of eleven, in 1841, the young Mr. Blackmar entered LaGrange High School, under Mrs. Howard Briggs Johnson and Rev. (Carlisle P.<sup>10</sup>) Beman,<sup>11</sup> first President of Oglethorpe University who went to LaGrange in 1840 where he taught for several years.<sup>12</sup> After five years A. O. Blackmar II returned to Columbus where he continued to study at Professor O'Hara's Classical School, for two more years.<sup>13</sup>

A highly successful businessman, A. O. Blackmar II was engaged the greater part of his life as a Fire Insurance Agent, even as late as 1928.<sup>14</sup> In 1851, he married Miss Mary Ann Blood of Charlton,

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<sup>3</sup> Louise Jones Dubose, *A History of Columbus, Georgia, 1828 - 1928* (Columbus, GA: Historical Pub. Co, c1929), Section II. Biographies, unnumbered pages, 1st biography.

<sup>4</sup> Stephen Howard, "Blackmar Genealogy," updated 2009 (hereafter referred to as "SH").

<sup>5</sup> Dowd, *Compendium of American Genealogy*, IV, p. 78.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.; SH.

<sup>7</sup> Dowd: Alvin Martyn Smith, *Three Blackmar Genealogies* (A.M. Smith, 1988), 153; F.A. Virkus, *Compendium of American Genealogies* (Chicago: Institute of American Genealogy, 1930), 4:78; "Charlton, Worcester County, Massachusetts Vital Records (for births and deaths of Charles and Helen Burton Blackmar and Theophilus and Frances Battey Blackmar; Suffield, Hartford County, Connecticut Vital Records (for marriage of A.O. Blackmar I and Elizabeth Brainerd Arnold).

<sup>8</sup> Dowd, Chatham Co., Ga. Marriage Records; Morris.

<sup>9</sup> Dowd: Hartford County Conn. Marriage Records.

<sup>10</sup> Clifford Smith, *History of Troup County* (Atlanta: Foote & Davies, 1933), 261

<sup>11</sup> Morris.

<sup>12</sup> Smith, 261.

<sup>13</sup> Dubose, Section II.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.



Massachusetts, a daughter of the Honorable Dexter Blood (b. Jan. 17, 1805<sup>15</sup>), a member of the Massachusetts Legislature,<sup>16</sup> and Ann Gordon (Dana) Blood (b. May 24, 1805<sup>17</sup>). Dexter Blood was the son of Jacob Blood (b. July 9, 1771<sup>18</sup>) and Phoebe Eddy (b. 1774<sup>19</sup>) of Charlton, Massachusetts. Jacob was a son of Richard Blood (b. 1746<sup>20</sup>) and Mary Thompson (b. 1749<sup>21</sup>). Jacob's father was Richard Blood born in 1617, in England.<sup>22</sup> This Richard Blood was a son of Nathaniel Blood and Ruth Hall. Richard Blood served as a Lieutenant and Captain in the French and Indian Wars and served as a Constable at Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1751, after signing the petition to form the new town of Charlton, Massachusetts (March 27, 1754).<sup>23</sup> Nathaniel Blood was a son of Richard Blood, who was a son Joseph Blood whose wife was Hannah\_\_\_\_.<sup>24</sup> Mary Ann Blood Blackmar became a Charter Member of Oglethorpe Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, the fourth oldest active chapter in the United States, when it was formed.

The progenitors of both Mr. and Mrs. Blackmar II "were active patriots in the early history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island."<sup>25</sup> Among their prominent ancestors may be named the following:

John Burton I - 1667- 1749 Member State (R. I.) Legislature

John Burton II - 1744- Deputy

- 1762- Deputy

- 1766 - Assistant Governor

John Burton III - 1733-1824 Judge, Crainston, Rhode Island

- 20 years Judge of Superior Court

- 1761-1782 - Assistant Justice of Supreme Court

- writer of Baptist hymns<sup>26</sup>

The following is a limited list of the descendants of A.O. and Mary Blackmar. Please note that living persons are not named. Also, descendants of living persons are not noted.

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<sup>15</sup> Oglethorpe Chapter NSDAR Archive.

<sup>16</sup> Dowd files, Obit. *Columbus Enquirer*, May 29, 1891; Obit. *Boston Journal*, May 29, 1829, *Worcester Daily Spy*, May 29, 1829.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Oglethorpe Chapter NSDAR Archive.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Morris.

<sup>23</sup> Dowd files; Charles W. Barlow, *Descendants of Richard Blood*, (Worcester Mass: Founders and Patriots Lineage Books, 1952).

<sup>24</sup> *Compendium of Am. Genealogy* IV, p. 78.

<sup>25</sup> Dowd files.

<sup>26</sup> Dowd files.



The children of A. O. Blackmar II and Mary Ann Blood Blackmar were:

1. **John Blackmar** (b. Jan. 2, 1853;<sup>27</sup> d. March 25, 1931<sup>28</sup>) married Susie Beatrice Wellborn (b. May 15, 1860; d. October 19, 1941),<sup>29</sup> and had:
  1. Alfred Owen Blackmar III (b. October 28, 1884; d. April 4, 1944)<sup>30</sup> married Mary Elizabeth Gordon (November 18, 1884;<sup>31</sup> d. July 9, 1954<sup>32</sup>), daughter of Frederick B. Gordon and Rosa Crook,<sup>33</sup> and had:
    1. Alfred Owen Blackmar IV (b. February 21, 1912;<sup>34</sup> d. November 8, 1968<sup>35</sup>) and married Frances Dixon (b. May 30, 1913; d. Oct 8, 1999)<sup>36</sup> and had
      1. Alfred Owen Blackmar V (b. August 19, 1937; d. April 6, 2003)<sup>37</sup> married had:
        1. Living male
        2. Living male
        3. Living male
        4. Living male
      2. Living female
    2. Mary Gordon Blackmar (b. October 21, 1915; d. April 18, 1985)<sup>38</sup> married Claude Morris Howard (b. August 24, 1909; d. January 7, 1999)<sup>39</sup> and had:
      1. Living male
    2. Ray Wellborn Blackmar (b. July 9, 1887; d. April 21, 1943),<sup>40</sup> married Mrs. Elizabeth Ostrander Brinker<sup>41</sup> (b. May 18, 1884; d. October 17, 1970)<sup>42</sup> and had:
      1. Ray Wellborn Blackmar, Jr. (b. July 5, 1928; d. April 14, 1984),<sup>43</sup> married and had:
        1. Living male
    3. John Brainerd Blackmar (b. December 25, 1890; d. July 19, 1917)<sup>44</sup>
    4. Susie Blackmar (b. February 12, 1895; d. February 26, 1981)<sup>45</sup> married John "Jack" Tyler Ellis (b. April 24, 1890; d. May 4, 1958)<sup>46</sup> and had:
      1. Living male

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<sup>27</sup> Oglethorpe Chapter NSDAR Archive; SH.

<sup>28</sup> SH.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> "Samson Battey of Rhode Island Family Chart," accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>32</sup> SH.

<sup>33</sup> Samson Battey Chart.

<sup>34</sup> "Alfred Blackmar," Social Security Death Index, accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com); SH.

<sup>35</sup> "Alfred Blackmar," Georgia Deaths, 1919-1998, accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com); SH.

<sup>36</sup> SH.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> "Ray Wellborn Blackmar," Florida Death Index, 1877 - 1998, accessed October 13, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>41</sup> Blackmar, A.O., II, *Blackmar Genealogy* (Columbus, GA: Thos. Gilbert, 1898), 14. This was a handwritten note in the copy located in the CSU Archives.

<sup>42</sup> "Elizabeth O. Blackmar," Florida Death Index, 1877 - 1998, accessed October 13, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>43</sup> "Ray Wellborn Blackmar," Florida Death Index, 1877 - 1998, accessed October 13, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Mary Sue Ellis Morris.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.



2. Living female

5. Frances Burton Blackmar (b. September 4, 1897; d. March 17, 1977),<sup>47</sup> married 1st Isabel McCown Lyman (b. May 18, 1899; d. May 15, 1933),<sup>48</sup> daughter of Guy Van Winkle and Adeline Lyman, and had:

1. Frances Blackmar (b. July 27, 1924; d. May 15, 2005),<sup>49</sup> married George Bertling Smith<sup>50</sup> (b. August 17, 1921; d. January 11, 1995)<sup>51</sup> and had:

1. Bertling Blackmar Smith (August 16, 1944; d. March 18, 1948)<sup>52</sup>

2. Living female<sup>53</sup>

3. Living female

4. Living female

5. Living female

2. Lyman Burton Blackmar (b. May 4, 1927; d. November 9, 2001),<sup>54</sup> married and had:

1. Living male

2. Living male

3. Living female

3. Living female<sup>55</sup>

Frances Burton Blackmar married 2nd Elizabeth Ann Standard, daughter of Samuel J. Standard and Nannie K. Fortson Standard of Wilkes Co.; no children.<sup>56</sup>

2. **Savannah Blackmar** (b. February 8, 1859; d. February 20, 1946)<sup>57</sup> married Clarence Julian Edge, Sr. (b. August 3, 1856; d. October 9, 1929),<sup>58</sup> son of Reason Edge (b. 1806; d. 1872) and 2nd wife Susan Deloney (b. 1817; d. 1882)<sup>59</sup> and had:<sup>60</sup>

1. Dexter Edge (b. June 18, 1884; d. March 27, 1954)<sup>61</sup> married Ethel Louise Jones (b. January 25, 1883; d. January 23, 1974)<sup>62</sup> and had:

1. Living male

2. Ethel Louise Edge (b. June 17, 1922; d. 1974)<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> SH.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.; "Frances Blackmar Smith," *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer*, May 17, 2005, accessed September 22, 2012, [infoweb.newsbank.com](http://infoweb.newsbank.com).

<sup>50</sup> Sue Blackmar Smith; Lea Dowd files.

<sup>51</sup> "Beidler Family Tree Chart," accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>52</sup> "Bertling Blackmar Smith," accessed September 22, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>53</sup> "Frances Blackmar Smith," *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer*, May 17, 2005. This obituary lists the 5 children of Frances.

<sup>54</sup> M. Faye Blackmar; SH.

<sup>55</sup> Sue Blackmar Smith

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> SH.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Clarence J. Edge, Sr. family; Lea Dowd files; Nancy Edge.

<sup>60</sup> H.V. Battey, "Savannah Blackmar," *Samson Battey of Rhode Island: The Immigrant Ancestor and His Descendants* (Council Bluffs, Iowa: the author, 1932, 227, accessed October 3, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)). This source gives birth dates of all children of Savannah and Clarence Edge, and death date of Julian.

<sup>61</sup> SH.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.



2. Owen Deloney Edge, Sr., (b. January 10, 1887; <sup>64</sup>d. May 3, 1983<sup>65</sup>) married Fannie Emma Lewis<sup>66</sup> and had:
  1. Owen Deloney Edge, Jr. (b. June 28, 1914; d. December 15, 1987)<sup>67</sup>
  2. Lewis Angevine Edge (b. October 6, 1916; <sup>68</sup>d. 1983<sup>69</sup>) married Carolyn Reid Paris (b. July 11, 1918; d. January 24, 2009),<sup>70</sup> daughter of Henry Linton Paris and Annie Cornelia,<sup>71</sup> and had:
    1. Living female
    2. Living male
    3. Living female
  3. Julian Dexter Edge (b. December 25, 1918; d. November 5, 1997)<sup>72</sup> married Mildred Castellow, daughter of Robert Aubrey Castellow and Irene Dunn Villipique,<sup>73</sup> and had:
    1. Living male
    2. Living male
    3. Living female
  4. Robert Bass Edge (b. November 13, 1920;<sup>74</sup> d. December 31, 1989<sup>75</sup>) married and had:
    1. Living male
    2. Living female
3. Julian Edge, Jr., (b. February 16, 1889; d. August 25, 1891)
4. Clarence Julian Edge, Jr., (b. May 2, 1892)
5. David Brainerd Edge, Sr., (b. July 19, 1895; d. September 24, 1973<sup>76</sup>) married Evelyn Bickerstaff (b. August 2, 1897; d. September 2, 1986)<sup>77</sup> and had:<sup>78</sup>
  1. Anne Blackmar Edge (b. June 17, 1920; d. October 22, 2012)<sup>79</sup> married and had:
    1. Living Male
    2. Living female
    3. Living female
  2. David B. Edge, Jr. (b. ca. 1925; d. February 16, 1944)<sup>80</sup>

<sup>64</sup> "Owen Edge," Social Security Death Index," accessed September 22, 2011, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com); "Owen Deloney Edge," World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>65</sup> "Davis Family Tree Chart," accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>66</sup> SH.

<sup>67</sup> "Owen D. Edge," Social Security Death Index, accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>68</sup> SH.

<sup>69</sup> "Carolyn Paris Edge," Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, January 29, 2009, accessed September 22, 2012, [infoweb.newsbank.com](http://infoweb.newsbank.com).

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> "Julian D. Edge," Social Security Death Index, accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>73</sup> Oglethorpe Chapter NSDAR Archive.

<sup>74</sup> SH.

<sup>75</sup> "Robert B. Edge," Georgia Deaths, 1919 – 1998, accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>76</sup> "David B. Edge," Georgia Deaths, 1918 – 1998, accessed October 10, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>77</sup> "Evelyn B. Edge," Georgia Deaths, 1918 – 1998, accessed October 10, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>78</sup> Blackmar, *Blackmar Genealogy*, 40. Information about these three children from handwritten notes on this page; copy in CSU Archives.

<sup>79</sup> "Mrs. Anne Blackmar Edge Holman," Tributes, accessed November 1, 2012, [www.tributes.com](http://www.tributes.com).

<sup>80</sup> "David B. Edge, Jr.," South Carolina Death Records, 1826 – 1955, accessed October 12, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).



6. Garrard Spencer Edge (b. May 18, 1898;<sup>81</sup> d. March 1, 1969<sup>82</sup>)

3. **Mary "Mamie" Blackmar** (b. November 13, 1860; d. December 19, 1943)<sup>83</sup> married William Lewis Bullard, M.D.<sup>84</sup>

Mary Blackmar Bullard has been given credit for popularizing "County Captain," a chicken dish that was a favorite of General George Patton's.<sup>85</sup>

Dr. Bullard was born in Tennville, Georgia, on February 29, 1852, the son of Elmira and Lewis Bullard. He attended Emory University and afterwards studied medicine at Johns Hopkins. He later pursued his medical studies in London and Vienna. Dr. Bullard was a prominent eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist at a time when medical specialization was rare. Many of his patients came great distances to be treated by him. A number of the operations he performed in Columbus were considered notable. His large practice attested to the high esteem in which he was held.<sup>86</sup> He died May 18, 1925.<sup>87</sup>

Mary Blackmar and William Lewis Bullard had:

1. Mary Elmira "Mira" Bullard (b. April 29, 1883; d. March 16, 1977)<sup>88</sup> married William Thomas Hart II (b. July 12, 1880; d. April 17, 1931)<sup>89</sup>

"Mira" Bullard married William Hart in the grand home built by her father in Columbus, Georgia, where the couple continued to live until it was sold in the latter part of the 20th Century. While the Harts lived in the house people always found a hospitable welcome. One of their more frequent visitors was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who gave a radio talk announcing his decision to run for Governor of New York from the parlor of this house. The announcement was broadcast nationwide. Not only was Mr. Roosevelt a frequent visitor, but other prominent guests were General George C. Marshall, General George Patton, and Supreme Court Justice Thomas Murphy.<sup>90</sup>

Mira and William had:

1. Ann Louise Blackmar Hart (b. January 27, 1911; d. September 3, 1987)<sup>91</sup> married Henry Goodfellow Hunt (b. 1908; d. December 31, 1998)<sup>92</sup>. Louise was a resident of Georgia and Washington, D.C. She attended the Hartridge School for Girls in Plainfield, New Jersey, and Vassar College; a Special Attorney, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C.; member of the Federal Bar Association, Georgia Bar Association, Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America, and the Junto Club; author of numerous works.

Louise and Henry had:

1. Living male

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<sup>81</sup> "Guard [sic] Spencer Edge," World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, accessed September 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>82</sup> SH.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Lea Lewis Dowd files.

<sup>85</sup> Damon Lee Fowler, "Country Captain," *Foodways: The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, v. 7 (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1:301, accessed September 30, 2012, [http://books.google.com/bkshp?hl=en&rlz=1T4TSNA\\_enUS466US466&tab=wp](http://books.google.com/bkshp?hl=en&rlz=1T4TSNA_enUS466US466&tab=wp).

<sup>86</sup> Bullard-Hart House National Register Application 1975; Statement of Significance from National Register Application 1975; Dowd files.

<sup>87</sup> "William Lewis Bullard," Georgia Deaths Index, 1914 - 1927, accessed October 13, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>88</sup> Bullard-Hart House National Register Application 1975.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid.

<sup>90</sup> Bullard-Hart House National Register Application.

<sup>91</sup> "Louise H. Hunt," Social Security Death Index, accessed October 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>92</sup> "Hunt, Henry Goodfellow," *Hartford [Connecticut] Courant*, January 13, 1998, accessed October 22, 2012, [articles.courant.com](http://articles.courant.com).



2. Mary Hart (b. July 22, 1914; d. June 15, 2011)<sup>93</sup> married Sewell Brumby (b. May 20, 1911, d. March 11, 1992)<sup>94</sup> and had:
  1. Living female
  2. Living male
  3. Living female
3. William B. "Bill Pete" Hart (January 22, 1918;<sup>95</sup> d. October 7, 1985<sup>96</sup>) married Sarah "Sa Sa" Rawson Smith (b. July 15, 1918; d. February 2, 1982)<sup>97</sup> daughter of Marion and Sarah Rawson Smith<sup>98</sup> and had:
  1. Living male
  2. Living male
  3. Living male
  4. Living female
2. Louise Bullard (b. August 1, 1884; d. October 13, 1976)<sup>99</sup> married Leighton Wilson McPherson (b. July 7, 1879, d. August 5, 1972)<sup>100</sup> and had:
  1. Mira Elizabeth McPherson (August 11, 1915; d. December 20, 2008)<sup>101</sup> married Gen. Joseph Warren Stilwell, Jr. (b. March 6, 1912, d. July 25, 1966)<sup>102</sup> and had:
    1. Living male
    2. Living female
3. Ann Dana Bullard (b. November 1, 1886;<sup>103</sup> d. May 17, 1952<sup>104</sup>)

4. **Betsy Brainerd Blackmar** (b. November 16, 1863;<sup>105</sup> d. March 29, 1954<sup>106</sup>), never married. She was a member of Oglethorpe Chapter DAR. She received the shipped wax replicas of the Colonial Georgia seal from the British Museum, that were ordered by her father, and which her mother, Mary Ann Blood Blackmar, subsequently gave to Oglethorpe Chapter, in 1900.<sup>107</sup>

5. **Dana Blackmar** (b. July 11, 1866; d. November 12, 1932)<sup>108</sup> married NattieLou Wellborn Barden<sup>109</sup> (b. December 16, 1866; d. July 9, 1932)<sup>110</sup> and had:

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<sup>93</sup> "Mary Hart Brumby," *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer*, June 23, 2011, accessed September 22, 2012, [infoweb.newsbank.com](http://infoweb.newsbank.com).

<sup>94</sup> "Col. Sewell Marion Brumby," accessed October 1, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>95</sup> "William Hart," Social Security Death Index, accessed October 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>96</sup> "William B. Hart," Georgia Deaths, 1919 – 1998, accessed October 22, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>97</sup> SH.

<sup>98</sup> SH. This piece says that Sarah was the granddaughter of Hoke Smith, the Secretary of the Interior under President Grover Cleveland, Georgia Governor, Georgia Senator and the former owner and publisher of the *Atlanta Journal*.

<sup>99</sup> "Louise Bullard McPherson," accessed October 1, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>100</sup> "Leighton Wilson McPherson," accessed October 1, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>102</sup> "Gen. Joseph W. "Cider Joe" Stilwell, Jr.," accessed October 1, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>103</sup> SH.

<sup>104</sup> "Dana Bullard," Georgia Deaths, 1919 – 1998, accessed October 13, 2010, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>105</sup> SH.

<sup>106</sup> "Betsy B. Blackmar," Georgia Deaths, 1919 – 1998, accessed October 13, 2010, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>107</sup> Wax impressions of the original Colonial Georgia Seal which her father ordered from the British Museum and which her mother subsequently gave to Oglethorpe Chapter NSDAR, were shipped in a small wood box, addressed to Betsy Blackmar, Columbus Georgia. The Museum maintains the original box, showing shipping label, with wax impressions, on loan from Oglethorpe Chapter NSDAR

<sup>108</sup> SH.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.



1. Dana Blackmar, Jr. (b. May 23, 1891; d. December 20, 1936)<sup>111</sup> married Jane Sims (b. November 24, 1904; d. June 27, 1991)<sup>112</sup> and had:
  1. Dana Blackmar, III (b. August 16, 1927; d. November 17, 1985)<sup>113</sup> never married.
2. Mary Elizabeth Blackmar (b. September 24, 1894; d. November 26, 1980)<sup>114</sup> married Archelaus "Archie" Augustus Drake, Jr. b. Macon, Bibb County, Georgia; d. December 22, 1961)<sup>115</sup> and had:
  1. Archelaus Augustus Drake III (b. December 25, 1923; d. December 5, 1944 – killed in WWII)<sup>116</sup>
  2. Dana Blackmar Drake (b. December 18, 1926; d. September 1987)<sup>117</sup>

### Araminta "Minnie" Lee Long Flournoy

*Information in this section comes from the Oglethorpe Chapter DAR Archives, a brief biography of Araminta Lee Long Flournoy, by her daughter Eugenia Flournoy Harper, for Russell County Historical Commission, which was published 1982, in Russell County (Ala.) History, with additions and editing by her descendants Thornton Flournoy Jordan, C. Dexter Jordan, Jr., Thomas Moffett Flournoy, Jr., and Sydney Jones Flournoy.*

As a charter member of Oglethorpe Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Minnie Flournoy had a unique gift made for the chapter. In 1910, she had wood taken from the "Treaty Tree," which grew on her property and had it carved into a gavel which she gave to the chapter in 1913. She was admitted to DAR through her descent from her great-grandfather, Evans Long (NSAR No. 12193),<sup>118</sup> who fought in the Revolution, along with his brothers, Gabriel, Anderson, and Nimrod, as well as his father, Reuben.<sup>119</sup> Evans Long was a member of the 11th Virginia Regiment of Foot, which served Colonel Dan Morgan's Regiment. He was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1760 and died in Twiggs County, Georgia, in 1819. His grave is in the Wimberley Cemetery near Jeffersonville, Georgia, in Twiggs County.<sup>120</sup> Araminta "Minnie" Lee Long was born January 25, 1867, at Uchee, Alabama, to Dr. Malachi Lunsford Long and Sophia Dickinson Long.<sup>121</sup> She was educated in the Hurtsboro, Alabama Schools and by her father and uncle-in-law, Ed Brown, who, prior to the Civil War had "conducted a private school in Hurtsboro."<sup>122</sup> Her mother died in 1887, shortly before Araminta was

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<sup>111</sup> Ibid.

<sup>112</sup> Ibid.

<sup>113</sup> "Dana Blackmar," Connecticut Death Index, 1949-2001, accessed September 23, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>114</sup> SH.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid.

<sup>116</sup> Ibid.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid.

<sup>118</sup> Thornton Flournoy Jordan (hereafter TFJ) provided SAR National Number.

<sup>119</sup> Nancy B. Burrus, Item 605, *The Heritage of Person County*, Vol. I (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Person County Historical Society, 1981), 295; Ora W. Robinson, Item 147, *The Heritage of Person County*, Vol. III, (Roxboro, N.C.: Person County Historical Society and Jostens Pub. Co., 2001), 150.

<sup>120</sup> TFJ.

<sup>121</sup> TFJ; Russell County Historical Commission, F 103.

<sup>122</sup> Margaret T. Winkler, *The "Long Tree" and Others* (Montgomery, AL: Uchee Publications, 1995), 30.



to enter college, so instead of seeking a college degree, she chose to remain at home to be close to her father.<sup>123</sup>

Beginning early in her life, Minnie Long had many opportunities to hear her father, uncles, and other relatives recalling the Muscogee-Creek Indian history that took place on the land where they lived and in the surrounding region, along the Chattahoochee River. She developed a strong respect and desire to perpetuate that history, which she continued teaching throughout her life.<sup>124</sup>

In October, 1889, at the age of twenty-five, Minnie Long married Thomas Moffett Flournoy, son of Robert Flournoy (1826 - 1896) and his wife Eugenia Moffett Flournoy (1836-1902).<sup>125</sup> Robert Flournoy had acquired Broken Arrow Plantation around 1853 from his brother-in-law Early Hurt.<sup>126</sup> It was eight miles south of Columbus. Thomas had planned for them to live for a few years with his parents, until he built a home for Minnie "on a hill that had a commanding view of the Chattahoochee Valley." The place became known as Broken Arrow Plantation, after the 1826 historic treaty signed by the Creek Chieftain Little Prince, who had formalized the agreement by breaking and burying an arrow.<sup>127</sup>

At Broken Arrow Plantation, Minnie Long Flournoy became known as a noted hostess, with a "constant flow of guests:" a brother, Ed Long, came with his wife and children, as well as her brother Nim(rod) L. Long, with his family. Broken Arrow was much a summer resort for them and Dr. Charles Jackson Moffett,<sup>128</sup> her husband's uncle, and his daughter Eugenia Flournoy Moffett. After his daughter's death in 1900,<sup>129</sup> Dr. Moffett spent winters at the plantation.<sup>130</sup> Dr. Moffett had developed a pharmaceutical company that manufactured and sold Moffett's Teethina, a soothing medicine to alleviate the pain of teething along with colic and other baby ailments. After his death, "Miss Minnie" and Mattie Hatcher Flournoy ran the company. The building still stands at 1225 6th Avenue, now Culpepper's Studio.<sup>131</sup>

Minnie's husband Thomas Moffett Flournoy had an aunt, Emma Tyng, "a world traveler, who frequently lived in New York, and spent her winters at Broken Arrow." In writing the brief biography of her mother, Eugenia Flournoy Harper stated that one winter Aunt Emma "brought her granddaughter, Florence Ellis, and stayed the school term...Uncle Jack gave the children a Shetland pony, led it right around the Christmas tree over Miss Minnie's pretty art square (carpet). There

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<sup>123</sup> Russell County Historical Commission, F 103.

<sup>124</sup> LBH: As a child went with her mother L. C. Calhoun Barfield to visit "Miss Minnie" and her daughter Eugenia Harper. They impressed the child as they talked about history of the region.

<sup>125</sup> TFJ.

<sup>126</sup> Anne Kendrick Walker, *Russell County in Retrospect: An Epic of the Far Southeast* (Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 1950), 201.

<sup>127</sup> Russell County Historical Commission, F 102.

<sup>128</sup> Ibid, F 103.

<sup>129</sup> "Eugenia F. Moffett," St. Louis City Death Records, 1850-1902, accessed September 25, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>130</sup> Russell County Historical Commission, F 103.

<sup>131</sup> TFJ.





Araminta "Minnie" Lee Long Flournoy, about 1940. The oil portrait on the wall is of Eugenia Moffett Flournoy (1836-1902), wife of Robert Flournoy (1826-1896), who were the parents of Minnie's husband, Thomas Moffett Flournoy (1859-1913). Photograph used courtesy of Thornton Flournoy Jordan.

was a governess, and the playhouse has been converted into school...It was a most wonderful year for the children."<sup>132</sup>

"Miss Minnie," Araminta Long Flournoy, had been born in January 1867, nine months after the Civil War ended, in the era of horse and carriage and railroads and steamboats. Her five children had all been born at her home at Broken Arrow in Russell County. When her husband, Thomas Moffett Flournoy, died in 1913, she had moved to a large Victorian house on Forest Avenue in Columbus. As each of her children married, she offered them lots on Forest Avenue, and three of them – Eugenia, Moffett

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<sup>132</sup> Russell County Historical Commission, F 103.



and Rebecca – built homes there. "Miss Minnie" died in her home on Forest Avenue, in Columbus in 1968; she was over 101 years old.<sup>133</sup>

The following is a limited list of the descendants of Thomas Moffett Flournoy and Araminta Long. Please note that living persons are not named. Also, descendants of living persons are not noted.

The children of Araminta "Miss Minnie" Long (b. January 25, 1867, d. September 7, 1968)<sup>134</sup> and Thomas Moffett Flournoy (b. August 12, 1859, d. November 28m 1913)<sup>135</sup> were:<sup>136</sup>

1. **Eugenia Flournoy** (b. December 1, 1893; d. July 24, 1986)<sup>137</sup> married Holcombe B. Harper (b. March 6, 1888; d. June 20, 1970)<sup>138</sup> and had:

1. Araminta Harper (January 9, 1921, d. December 14, 1991)<sup>139</sup> married Roy Carroll Delamotte (b. December 10, 1917; d. November 1, 2012),<sup>140</sup> and had:

1. Eugenia Caroline Delamotte (b. November 28, 1951, d. August 22, 2005)<sup>141</sup> married and had:

1. Living male
2. Living male
2. Living female

2. **Araminta Flournoy** (b. November 5, 1895; d. January 2, 1989)<sup>142</sup> married and divorced Clifford Banks Tarver (b. May 27, 1887; d. February 1963);<sup>143</sup> married 2nd, Preer Walton (b. January 15, 1900; d. May 14, 1962),<sup>144</sup> no children.

3. **Robert Flournoy** (b. August 16, 1900; d. October 18, 1940)<sup>145</sup> married Elizabeth Molder (b. June 12, 1902; d. January 19, 1983)<sup>146</sup> and had:

1. Mary Josephine Flournoy (b. September 6, 1925, d. December 24, 1986)<sup>147</sup> married and divorced and had:

1. Living male
2. Living male
- Married 2nd living male.

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<sup>133</sup> TFJ.

<sup>134</sup> "Minnie Long Flournoy" [tombstone photo], Blalock-Abney-Flournoy-Harrelson Family Chart, accessed October 1, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>135</sup> "Thomas Moffett Flournoy [tombstone photo], Blalock-Abney-Flournoy-Harrelson Family Chart, accessed October 1, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>136</sup> Much of the information in this section was provided by TFJ; C. Dexter Jordan, Jr, Thomas Moffett Flournoy, Jr, and Sidney Jones Flournoy; Russell County Historical Commission, F 102-103.

<sup>137</sup> "Blalock-Abney-Flournoy-Harrelson Family Chart," accessed September 23, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>138</sup> "Harper, Holbombe B.," Columbus Consolidated Government, Public Services Department, Cemetery Records, accessed September 23, 2012, [ccga1.columbusga.org/PSCemeteryRecords.nsf](http://ccga1.columbusga.org/PSCemeteryRecords.nsf).

<sup>139</sup> "Araminta Harper Delamotte," accessed September 25, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>140</sup> "Roy Carroll Delamotte," Social Security Death Index, accessed on October 13, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>141</sup> "Eugenia C. Delamotte," Social Security Death Index, accessed September 30, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com); "Mrs. Eugenia DeLamotte (Paradise Valley, Ariz.)," The Augusta Chronicle, accessed October 1, 2012, [http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/2005/08/26/obi\\_4779.shtml](http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/2005/08/26/obi_4779.shtml).

<sup>142</sup> "Aminta Flournoy Walton," accessed September 23, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>143</sup> "Alexander Family of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia," accessed September 23, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>144</sup> "Preer Walton" accessed September 23, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>145</sup> "Robert Flournoy," accessed September 23, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>146</sup> "Elizabeth Molder Flournoy," accessed September 23, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>147</sup> "Josephine Flournoy Saunders," California Death Index, 1940-1997, accessed September 25, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).



Married 2nd living male.

2. Thomas "Buddy" Moffett Flournoy (July 30, 1927, d. October 10, 1982)<sup>148</sup> married Reta McKenzie (b. December 10, 1938, d. March 12, 2006)<sup>149</sup> and had:

1. Living female (adopted)
2. William Frank Flournoy (b. April 25, 1966, d. July 22, 2005)<sup>150</sup>
3. Kellie Flournoy (b. August 16, 1964, d. May 24, 1997)<sup>151</sup>

4. **Mary Nisbet Flournoy** (b. January 1, 1903;<sup>152</sup> d. May 1977<sup>153</sup>) married Harbin King Park (b. May 9, 1899,<sup>154</sup> d. December 12, 1967<sup>155</sup>), no children.

5. **Rebecca Flournoy** (b. October 23, 1905; d. December 25, 1943)<sup>156</sup> married Charles Dexter Jordan (d. November 24, 1898; d. September 5, 1985)<sup>157</sup> and had:

1. Living male
2. Living male

6. **Thomas Moffett Flournoy** (b. July 31, 1908; d. December 9, 1984)<sup>158</sup> married and divorced Nell Kimbrough (b. October 11, 1913, d. January 16, 1991)<sup>159</sup> and had:

1. Living female
2. Living male
3. Living female

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<sup>148</sup> "Thomas M. Flournoy," Georgia Deaths, 1919-1998, accessed September 25, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>149</sup> "Reta McKenzie Flournoy Crawford," *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer*, March 13, 2006, accessed October 1, 2012, [infoweb.newsbank.com](http://infoweb.newsbank.com).

<sup>150</sup> "William F. Flournoy," Social Security Death Index, accessed September 25, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>151</sup> "Kellie Flournoy Copenhaver," accessed October 1, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>152</sup> "Blalock-Abney-Flournoy-Harrelson Family Chart," accessed September 23, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com); "Mary Park," Social Security Death Index, accessed September 23, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>153</sup> "Mary Park," Social Security Death Index.

<sup>154</sup> "Harbin Park," Social Security Death Index, accessed September 23, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>155</sup> "Harbin King Park," Reports of Deaths of American Citizens Abroad, 1835-1974, accessed September 23, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>156</sup> "Blalock-Abney-Flournoy-Harrelson Family Chart," accessed September 23, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).

<sup>157</sup> Ibid.

<sup>158</sup> "Thomas Moffett Flournoy," accessed September 23, 2012, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com).

<sup>159</sup> "Nell K. Flournoy," Social Security Death Index, accessed September 25, 2012, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).



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